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## COUNTER-ATTACKS OF ALLIES CHECK GERMAN OFFENSIVE

Franco-American Troops Regain  
Command of Bend of Marne  
—Immediate German Objec-  
tives Still Far Off

War summary specially written for The  
Christian Science Monitor

The fifth German offensive is in obvious trouble. Indeed, if the truth be told, the five German offensives have been links in a chain of disaster. Only by complete victory, that is to say, could the Hindenburg-Ludendorff strategy ever have been justified. It was from its initiative thoroughly German and thoroughly Hindenburgian. It was the thoroughly German because it was based on the Thor hammer ideals of victory without regard to cost. It was thoroughly Hindenburgian because the Thor hammer strategy is the only kind Hindenburg ever understood. When the war broke out Hindenburg was living, on half pay, in a small German town, a retired officer with a fossilized reputation. In the course of time he obtained a command in East Prussia where the fighting was expected to be of a primitive nature. Here, partially by reason of the treachery of the Russian General, Soukhomlinoff, and partially by reason of the very brutality of his methods, he became a shining light in a night clouded by the failures of von Moltke and von Kluck, von Mackensen and von Falkenhayn. Accordingly after the ghastly failure of von Falkenhayn before Verdun, he was called to lead the Kaiser's legions. He accepted upon one condition, that he was allowed to retain his headquarters, von Hindenburg, "the brains of the army," as his chief of staff. The rest is too well known to need repetition.

He began his new career with the famous strategic retreat to the Hindenburg line. Germany wondered a little, then took heart of grace, and hammered, harder than ever, the iron nails, at one mark apiece, into the Hindenburg wooden edifices. Since then the country has watched with growing uneasiness the development of the Hindenburg-Thor-strategy. The Kaiser has pronounced every fresh battle a great victory, but none the less he is still waiting for his All-Prussia Day in the cathedral city of Aachen. Each new victory has carried the German armies a yard or a foot nearer Paris and the coast, and a mile down the road to ultimate defeat. And probably not one of them has come nearer doing this than the fifth and latest.

When on Monday morning the luckless Crown Prince gave the word to von Below and von Boehm to set their divisions in motion, he found the Allies, for the first time, completely ready for him. So accurate was General Foch's information that his reserves were already in position, so that instead of attacking five or ten to one, as Rupprecht did at St. Quentin, the Crown Prince found himself perilously near man for man. In the face of this, von Below drove on to the north bank of the Marne, flung his pontoons in, and began to pour his men over, in spite of the murderous fire of the Franco-American guns and the bombing of the aeroplanes which kept breaking the bridges. A furious counter-attack from General Liggett's men drove them back to the river in the immediate neighborhood of Chateau Thierry, but by evening they had established themselves in a line of villages, some miles and a half south of the river near Dormans.

Such gains as these constitute, however, very little to show for the success of this long-deferred and carefully arranged offensive. Captured orders show that von Below had to have been in Epervanay on Monday night, and in Châlons on Tuesday morning. He is thus 35 hours late in his timetable for Epervanay and 24 hours late for Châlons, and is not particularly likely to reach Epervanay, much less Châlons at all, and then not without further severe and prolonged fighting. In order, indeed, to do even what has been done, von Ludendorff has been forced to withdraw a quarter of Prince Rupprecht's reserves to strengthen the Crown Prince's troops for the attack. As a result it now seems exceedingly doubtful that any immediate offensive can be undertaken further north, and it would appear that the fifth great attack is to be confined to the attempt to flatten out the Rheims salient, and to force a passage down the Marne valley to Paris.

Already the first impetus of the attack has been slowed down, with the unlooked for result to von Below that General Pershing and General Pétain, counter-attacking to the east of Chateau Thierry, have reestablished themselves in the line of villages comprised by St. Annan, la Chapelle, and Monthodon, and regained command of the bend of the Marne, at Dormans. Even less successful has been von Boehm's effort to get round Rheims, and reach the Marne in the direction of Châlons by an advance from the east of the Champagne city. In spite of the fact that his command had been strengthened by divisions of the Guard, he has been steadily held up along the line of the old Roman road, barely two miles in front of the positions from which he advanced. He was to have been on the Marne, at Châlons, yesterday morning, but so far from this, he is not two miles in advance of the point from which he started, with the

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Maj.-Gen. Hunter Liggett

In command of the American forces, in action north of Chateau Thierry

## TRIAL OF M. MALVY OPENED IN PARIS

Former Minister of Interior Ar-  
raigned Before Senate on  
Charge of High Treason—No  
Postponement Is Expected

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—M. Malvy appeared yesterday, at the Palais du Luxembourg before the Senate sitting as a high court. The court was attended by the public prosecutor and two advocates-general. The senators forming part of the present government are not taking part in the proceedings. M. Dubost, President of the Senate, ordered M. Malvy to be brought in, and the case began by the reading of a lengthy report of the Senate committee of investigation of charges against the former Minister of the Interior.

So circumstantial were the details given of mutinies in the French Army at the time of the April, 1917, offensive caused by widespread anarchist and defeatist plots, that the senators protested, and the demand was even made for a secret sitting. The reading of the report took the entire sitting and is not yet concluded.

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The preliminary report read at the trial of M. Malvy now proceeding before the Senate tended to exculpate M. Malvy from the charges of having informed the enemy of the French plans for the offensive on the Chemin des Dames. It said generals had testified that each side in the battle knew the plans of the other and that it was impossible to conceal the fact that millions of men and numberless batteries had been prepared for the battle. The report also cast aside the charge that M. Malvy had fomented mutinies in French regiments. The reading of the indictment is expected to occupy the greater part of the sitting tomorrow. No postponement of the case is expected.

## M. Duval Executed

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—(Havas Agency).—M. Duval, director of the Germanophile newspaper Bonnet Rouge, was executed early today for treasonable actions against the government.

The execution of M. Duval is the second growing out of the German propaganda of "Bolshevism" or "defeatism" in France. The first was Bolo Pasha. Soon after his execution the trial of Duval and six other defendants was begun.

The trial of Duval and associates, which began on April 28, concluded on May 15 with the extreme penalty being imposed upon Duval and the six others being given prison terms ranging from two to ten years. Among the others convicted were M. Marion, assistant manager of the Bonnet Rouge, and Jean Leymarie, former director of the Ministry of the Interior. Early in 1914, the newspaper Bonnet Rouge was established with Miguel Almercyda as its editor. After the outbreak of the war the newspaper published attacks on the French Government and otherwise aided German propaganda. The newspaper was suppressed last summer and its suppression brought about the resignation of Louis J. Malvy, Minister of the Interior.

Duval was accused of taking money from German bankers, obtaining it in Switzerland, where he went with passports given him by the Ministry of the Interior. In addition to Malvy another prominent French politician, Joseph Callaux, was mentioned in connection with the Bonnet Rouge case.

## AMERICANIZATION FORCES COMBINED

State Organization on Public  
Safety and Women's National  
Defense Council Committee  
Form Division to Aid Aliens

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Coordination of practically all of the Americanization forces in Massachusetts was shown to be approaching the concrete when the Joint Americanization division of the State Committee on Public Safety and the women's committee, Massachusetts division, National Council of Defense, met at the State House Tuesday afternoon. This Americanization division is the large representative committee of citizens of the Commonwealth who are to lend every aid possible to the promotion of assimilation of the immigrant. This initial meeting was for the purpose of solidifying the organization.

Coordination is the prime reason for the existence of the division. It was felt that, in order to get united effort in this patriotic movement, every group in the State which has anything to do with Americanization must be represented. So for some weeks the sub-committee on patriotic assimilation of the Committee on Public Safety has been hard at work to bring about a committee of that character and then dividing it into strong sub-committees who are to handle the various phases of the undertaking.

The meeting, therefore, was quite composite and cosmopolitan. Leading men and women of 27 races, officials from the bigger industries, prominently active members of many, public and private, civic welfare organizations and heads of certain departments in the state government were present and manifested a deep interest in all that was said and done.

Alexander Whiteside, chairman of the committee on patriotic assimilation, had the conference in charge and stated the plans and goal as per present developments. The chairman of the 11 subcommittees appointed were as follows: Publicity, Herbert M. Aitken; community organizations, Charles William French; state agencies, Grafton D. Cushing; private agencies, Robert A. Woods; women's organizations, Mrs. Livingston Cushing; education, Payson Smith; racial groups, W. Graydon Stetson; international problems, Dr. George W. Tupper; war activities, Addison L. Winship; labor, John F. Stevens; industries, Malcolm B. Stone.

The executive committee will consist of Alexander Whiteside, Mary Barr, Jane M. Campbell, B. Preston Clark, Grafton D. Cushing, David A. Ellis, Henry S. Grew, F. Harry Jennings, Martin T. Joyce, Franklin T. Kurt, Leo H. Leary, Frank L. Locke, Mrs. George T. Rice, Bernard J. Rothwell, W. Graydon Stetson, Payson Smith, Malcolm B. Stone and Dr. George W. Tupper.

The subcommittees will pick up their duties at once. The one on community organization is to help direct the forming of Americanization promoting committees in many communities. The one in charge of racial groups will enlist every effort in the organization of racial committees.

Guy D. Gold, executive secretary of Mr. Whiteside's committee, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer of the women's division, Bernard J. Rothwell of the Bureau of Immigration and Mrs. Eva Whiting White, an expert in immigration work among women, made addresses. The headquarters of the executive secretary are in Mr. Whiteside's office for the time being, at 30 State Street.

## SHIP CARRYING MINISTER TORPEDOED

ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday).—It is announced that a Spanish steamship on which the Spanish Minister, Señor Lopez de Vega, was returning to Spain has been torpedoed by a German submarine. The ship flew the Minister's flag. The diplomat and his family have been rescued. The German Government had been notified of the Minister's departure a week in advance.

## PROHIBITION AND THE REVENUE BILL

Action Taken by United States  
Committee to Double the Tax  
on Liquors Seen as Concerted  
Move Against Dry Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On the recommendation of the Treasury Department of the United States Government, the House Committee on Ways and Means, now engaged in framing the new revenue bill, has decided to insert in it a clause which will practically double the tax on all intoxicants, spirituous and malt. It was explained by members of this committee charged with the duty of finding new means of financing the war that the revenue that would accrue to the Treasury for the increased duty on intoxicants would amount to something like \$950,000,000, a sum large enough, even in these days of great expenditures, to count in the economics of the nation. Now, in view of the fact that the committee is framing and attempting to standardize taxation measures, it evoked considerable surprise here that revenue from intoxicants should be embodied in a bill calculated to provide continuous revenue for the conduct of the war, when it was all but taken for granted that within a few months no intoxicants would be manufactured or sold within United States territory.

As seen by the supporters of war-time prohibition, the significance of the action taken by the Ways and Means Committee is plain. It indicates, it is pointed out, that the committee calmly disregards the action taken by the Senate last week, and takes it for granted that the prohibition legislation is not going to be decided by the people themselves. It is therefore wrong to suppose that every anti-Bolshevik movement is ipso facto a monarchist movement. Among the prominent men in Russia seeking the Allies' support, there are people of such different political creeds as Mr. Kerensky, the social revolutionary, and General Hourko, the monarchist, both of whom are in Paris at the present.

"The second center of political activity, namely the country east of the Urals has, so far, not been penetrated, that is in a military sense, but the fact must not be overlooked that the Osmanli German forces are already in Tabriz and that the German economic domination of Turkestan has already commenced. This is a point of vital

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WAR BOARD TAKES  
CHLORINE INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To assure sufficient chlorine for the manufacture of gas shells and other purposes, the War Industries Board, with the approval of President Wilson, took over the chlorine industry of the United States.

For the present, the board announced, the government will do no more than allocate the product under the direction of H. G. Carrell, chief of the alkali and chlorine section on the board.

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## RUSSIAN SITUATION BECOMING CLEARER

Description of Three Main  
Spheres Where Allied Inter-  
vention May Be Usefully  
Effected—Affairs in Persia

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—An informant of The Christian Science Monitor, closely connected with Russian affairs, emphasized the fact today that the latest news from Russia shows there are three main centers of political activity, where various interests clash, the most important being European Russia extending west of the Ural mountains.

The second center is beyond the Urals, from the Arctic shores to the Persian frontier, whilst the third center is the Far East proper. The Allies in intervention, as it is known, have so far operated only in the first and third centers, with the result that the two most important ports on the Pacific and Arctic shores are under the control of the allied forces.

While the steps taken by the Allies in the Far East are merely precautionary, the Murman coast expedition is of primary importance and most urgent. There are two considerations, The Christian Science Monitor informant continued, which have forced the Allies to take this step; firstly, the advance of the Germans, or such Finnish people as are co-operating with the Germans toward the Kola Peninsula, coupled with the danger of the Germans acquiring an ice-free port on the Murman coast; secondly, the support of such Russian elements as are desirous of cooperating with the Allies against the anarchy resulting from the misrule of the Bolsheviks.

"In viewing the allied movement, one has," the informant added, "to bear in mind the fact that allied intervention does not go so far as to decide the form of government that should replace Bolshevism, since it is clearly recognized that such a decision can only be decided by the people themselves. It is therefore wrong to suppose that every anti-Bolshevik movement is ipso facto a monarchist movement. Among the prominent men in Russia seeking the Allies' support, there are people of such different political creeds as Mr. Kerensky, the social revolutionary, and General Hourko, the monarchist, both of whom are in Paris at the present."

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## NEWARK MEN STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES

NEWARK, N. J.—Between 7000 and 8000 skilled machinists, tool makers and their apprentices, mostly employed in government work, walked out of their places of employment in various manufacturing plants in this district at 9 a. m. today on strike for higher wages.

## GERMANS ATTACK HOSPITAL AT JOUY

Enemy Airmen Deliberately  
Drop Bombs on Specially  
Marked Tents—Recently Had  
60 German Wounded Prisoners

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Two German aeroplanes took part in the deliberate bombing of the American Red Cross hospital at Jouy late on Monday night. An investigation has been made at the request of Harvey D. Gibson, American Red Cross commissioner for France, by Daniel T. Pierce of the Committee on Public Information.

The report shows that four bombs were dropped at 11 o'clock at night. Two fell squarely on tents, one fell seven feet from another tent and the fourth failed to explode.

There are no structures of any kind near the hospital and the nearest railroad is three kilometers away. In addition to the usual Red Cross markings, a large cross 100 feet long, was in position on the lawn. Photographs taken recently from aeroplanes show that the cross was visible 1000 feet in the air.

Seven witnesses agree that the German aviators flew back and forth several times. They then shut off their engines, dropped to within a few hundred feet, and let go their bombs, after careful observation.

Their aim was good, but only two enlisted men were killed and nine of the hospital personnel wounded. Two pieces of a bomb went through a window and passed within four feet of the surgeon in charge.

The hospital had until recently 60 German wounded prisoners among the patients. They had received exactly the same treatment as the other patients and were even given special Fourth of July delicacies. All the Germans were grateful, except a lieutenant, who objected violently to being placed in the same ward with his men.

## Ambulance Station Bombed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Newspapers state that late on Monday night the American ambulance station at the front was attacked by German aviators, three tents being destroyed. Among the persons wounded was an American nursing sister.

## CHANGES IN AUSTRIAN COMMAND

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—Emperor Karl, says a Vienna telegram, has granted the request of Field Marshal Conrad von Hotzenndorf, former Austrian Commander-in-Chief, and lately in command on the Italian mountain front, that he be relieved of his command.

General Archduke Joseph has been appointed commander of an army group and General Prince Alois Schoenberg-Hartenstein, commander of an army.

The Emperor appointed von Hotzenndorf colonel of all the guards regiments and gave him the rank of hereditary count.

It was reported through Zurich on July 3 that Field Marshal Conrad von Hotzenndorf had been replaced by the Field Marshal von Koevezs. General Otto von Below of the German Army was reported appointed commander-in-chief of the Austrian Army in the Italian theater.

## LIEUT. QUENTIN ROOSEVELT

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, youngest son of the former President, has been killed in an air fight, the semi-official Havas News Agency announces. His machine fell into the enemy lines.

## LONDON, England (Wednesday).

Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, who had been attached to the American line forces on the Marne front, was killed at Chateau Thierry on July 14, says a dispatch from Paris to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Lieutenant Roosevelt, the dispatch says, was returning from a patrol fight when he was attacked by a German squadron.

## ABOLITION OF MEATLESS DAYS

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The abolition of meatless days in France after July 20 is ordered in a decree issued today. The restrictions on consumption in restaurants of milk and cheese are consequently to be abandoned. Economies effected by three meatless days per week during two months have amounted to over 31,000 tons, an average saving compared with 1915, when there were no restrictions, of 25 per cent.

## AMERICAN OFFICERS HONORED

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Gen. John J. Pershing has been awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, American representative at the Supreme War Council has been given the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. This was officially announced today.

## SENATORS RECEIVE MANY PROTESTS ON THE ANGELUS ISSUE

Project Is Declared Un-American  
and Not to Be Tolerated  
—Advisability of "Concentrated Thought" Questioned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—If the United States senators, whose votes helped to pass the Angelus resolution, do not know by this time what that resolution means, and all that it implies, it will not be because their alert constituents have not sought to inform them on the subject, for the protests which have been made in this vicinity against any attempt to dignify or nationalize any sectarian prayer through this resolution have included letters to senators as well as to President Wilson.

The nature of these protests was learned by this bureau on Tuesday, in an examination of the contents of three of the letters which have been written to the senators from New York, Messrs Wadsworth and Calder. At the same time it was learned that the weight of evidence on the right side of this question is now being increased by a discussion of it in the editorial columns of religious journals. One such journal, The Christian Advocate, is publishing the following editorial in the issue which appears today:

"No Christian person is likely to find fault with the Senate for adopting a joint resolution requesting President Wilson to call the people to the habit of mid-day prayer for victory. A good many are already praying at the stroke of noon. But was it not a mistake, or worse, to word the resolution in such a way that by its adoption the government will appear to give its sanction to an act of devotion which is recognized as being peculiar to one church? The preamble speaks of the noon-day prayer as the Angelus, a term which has but one meaning to Roman Catholics, and is essentially a triple repetition of the 'Hail Mary,' an invocation of saints which, as our Protestant forefathers taught us, is a fond thing, vainly invented, and grounded upon no warrant of Scripture, but repugnant to the word of God.

"It is unlikely that those who introduced the matter in the Senate expected the President to summon the nation to any such vain repetition (though The Christian Science Monitor thinks otherwise), but Mr. Wilson is doubtless sagacious enough to avoid even the appearance of using denominational phraseology in a general appeal. Whatever the language of the resolution, he is hardly more likely to bid Americans to tell their beads at the sound of the Angelus bell than he is to summon us to our prayer mats at the cry of the muezzin."

It is the consensus of opinion among the many Protestants who are against the resolution that, as declared in the foregoing editorial, President Wilson is sagacious enough to avoid the use of denominational phraseology in a general appeal. Indeed the paragraph from his Memorial Day proclamation, printed in these columns recently, proves this. All the more reprehensible, then, it is declared, was the attempt to make it appear, before the Senate, that Mr. Wilson, by being in favor of a general moment of prayer, would also look favorably upon a resolution which sought to display the Angelus as "a moment of prayer" in the commonly accepted conception of such a phrase.

It is not considered even remotely possible that President Wilson would countenance any appeal to the people, coming from him, which assumed the appearance of sectarianism, and it is argued that Mr. Wilson understands too thoroughly the value of a united nation at this and at all times to approve of a resolution which raises a sectarian issue.

Protests against the resolution, as stated in letters to senators, are based largely on three grounds. First and foremost, there is the commonly accepted conviction that the foisting of any prayer of a single sect, either in fact or by inference, upon the whole people, is on the very face of the matter un-American, and is therefore not to be tolerated for a moment.

The second point, which has not previously been discussed at any length, grows out of Senator Phelan's statement, made in the Senate consideration of the resolution, that "scientific gentlemen, apart from religious advocates, have come to the conclusion that, when a large body of people concentrate their minds on a given purpose, it is helpful even to those who doubt and scoff."

It is pointed out that the given purpose, upon which such concentration may be directed, might not be, in all cases, a helpful one. In this case, if the resolution could by any possibility be used to propagate the use of the Angelus among the masses, regardless of creed, the question is asked whether the "concentrated thought" would be beneficial or otherwise. Those who know what the Angelus is and what it stands for answer this question with a decided negative.

This leads to a third reason, which is voiced prominently in the protests, and which one Protestant defined in these words:

"We must not forget that the Angelus is a prayer to the 'Mother of God,' and the majority of people in



America do not for a moment believe that God had a mother."

The Rev. Dr. E. A. Wasson of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Newark, N. J., says:

"The President and Senate can very safely leave the question of prayer to the people and the various churches. We need no dictator in such matters from any source."

The Rev. W. T. Hawthorne, acting pastor of the High Street Presbyterian Church of Newark, was glad of the opportunity to express his opinion:

"It is simply another phase of autocracy," he said, "and if we yield, it is only a question of time when we will be told how to pray, to whom to pray and when and what to pray. The question of prayer is too sacred to be the subject of legislation, and that lesson was vividly taught in England years ago. We want neither religious nor political autocracy in this country."

### Bishop Opposes Plan

The Right Rev. Samuel Fallows Warns Against Prescribed Prayer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Commenting on the resolution recently passed by the United States Senate which sought to make the Angelus, a form of prayer used by the Roman Catholic Church, an official prayer to be used by the citizens of the United States each day at noon, the Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows, bishop of the Reformed Episcopal church, declared Tuesday that he was opposed to the placing of an official stamp upon any set form of prayer. Bishop Fallows told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor he believed that prayer should come from the heart, in accordance with each one's view of prayer and of his view of our Heavenly Father and our relation to Him.

Independently of the matter of using the Angelus, he thought it would be a good thing for all churches to offer prayer each day at a stated hour, but that prayer should be individual. Each should pray in his own way. Even were the churches to take united action on this matter, no set form should be used, but each should pray as his education and religious views prompt him.

M. Augusta Babize, publisher of the Investment News, and candidate for Congress from the Ninth District when asked for his views upon the matter, declared that prayer is not a matter for legislative action, because prayer with one individual takes one form, and with another, a different form. "There is no more reason," he continued, "for legislating upon prayer than there is for legislating upon a thousand and one things that come in the course of one's daily life. Prayer is not so much an intellectual matter as an emotional one, proceeding from the heart, and emotions undisturbed by any external influences. It represents the innermost thoughts of the individual, and appeals to that which is beyond him. It can not, therefore, be directed by any external form or request or command."

"No legislation, least of all any attempt in this country, should be made to bind church and state. We are a nation that has always been given the privilege to worship as we saw fit in whatever manner we thought best, and ever since the foundation of the Republic a Republic which shall endure as an example to all other nations, there has been, very wisely, a separation of church and state. The wisdom of that separation can not be doubted. It has brought peace to us; this country has been free because no church has interfered in, or suggested, or directed its laws. Because of that we have had the greatest amount of justice and the greatest measure of liberty. There is no reason why, at this later day, church and state should be linked together, even though this is a war for humanity, for civilization, for that Christlike and Godlike teaching which we all love and respect. Prayer should proceed from the heart as a sincere expression, freely given and freely uttered."

### Opinions From Atlanta

Several Protestant Ministers Declare Themselves Strongly Against Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—When approached on the subject of the resolution passed by the Senate requesting the President to call upon the people to observe a moment of prayer each day at noon, and mentioning the Roman Catholic Angelus, various ministers of Atlanta confessed total ignorance of the measure until informed by this bureau and in almost every case where ministers had previously had the measure called to their attention, they had simply accepted it as a good thing on the grounds that "all prayer is beneficial" and without realizing its sectarian aspect.

When advised that the prayer called for in the resolution was addressed to the Virgin Mary, several Protestant ministers, who do not, however, wish to be quoted at this time, declared themselves strongly against its adoption, while another declared that "he did not wish to oppose the country's lawmakers in anything."

The Rev. Lee Cutts, pastor of one of the Baptist churches of Atlanta, said that while, so far as he knew, the subject had not come up for discussion one way or another at the Baptist Ministers' Conference, personally he was in favor of prayer, as prayer, at all times and believed it to be very beneficial. He declared, however, that he could not approve of the adoption of a purely sectarian prayer and particularly one addressed to the Virgin Mary and not to God.

## MESSENGERS WHO SPEAK FOR RUSSIA

Kerensky and Konovloff Represent Constructive Elements, Says Prof. Harper—Prompt Aid Asked for the Russians

The following article was written for The Christian Science Monitor by Samuel N. Harper, professor of Russian in the University of Chicago. Copyright 1918 by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Many prominent Russians have come out of Russia in the last few weeks. Kerensky and Konovloff are the two most outstanding. The two men represent definite groups, and would seem to have come out as the formal representatives of these groups. The terms "refugees" and "émigrés" have been used in referring to these men, and generally in a tone of contempt. It is not putting it too strong to say that the use of such words in connection with these men is only a little short of insult. They did not run away from Russia and the conditions there, but came out to set us right on the Russian situation, and to secure the assistance of Russia's friends. They have not emigrated from Russia, but have come out, as it were, on errands for their country. They have come to the friends of Russia, and the friends of the Russian Revolution—not the Bolshevik Revolution. And, lastly, in all their public utterances they have appealed for assistance to the Russian people, against the German aggression, making it clear that they are working for their country, and not for any selfish interests, the restoration of the large landed estates, for example.

These men could have come out earlier. They stayed on in Russia, however, so that when they did come out their reports would be recent and at hand when conditions in Russia finally made it possible for the Allies and America to act. For they knew, it would seem, that their political colleagues in Russia would soon be able to come forward, against Germans and others. Thus they would be able to explain to the friends of Russia just how necessary assistance had become, and how such assistance was also possible.

Just as the constructive forces in Russia had to wait until the Bolshevik experiment had been tried, and found a failure, so the friends of Russia have had to "stand by," that is, to wait, but not to lose faith. This was the message which the present writer brought out as long ago as last October. At that time one thought that the experiment was near its conclusion. But it had to go on for a few more months. Only bitter experience could convince the masses that Bolshevism would not work. The extreme radicalism, produced by the extreme reactionary policy of the old régime, had to be "lived out." One Russian remarked to me last summer: "We have to let the Bolsheviks hang themselves. We have had them in our household so long, that if we simply go out and hang them, their ghosts will haunt us for another generation."

These words on the two names mentioned above will perhaps indicate the character of these "messengers" from the Russian people. The first name, that of Kerensky, is well known. A year ago his name was the most popular in Russia, and there was hardly a day that this name did not appear in the press of the entire world. Many felt that Kerensky was one of the "big men" produced by the war. But such an attitude toward Kerensky was absolutely in contradiction to the part which he had to play. Kerensky did not believe in the "big man" game. The fact that he would not play this rôle aroused bitter attacks against him, both in and outside of Russia. Kerensky believed in the people and in their ability to work out the problems of the Revolution. So Kerensky gave way to "forces" as he saw them develop, and because he gave way, he began to lose the support of the outside world. And very soon Kerensky was one of the most unpopular of the so-called leaders in Russia. Kerensky lost ground, and finally disappeared from the political stage, under rather humiliating circumstances.

Kerensky was in fact a temporizer; but the situation in Russia required temporizing. The calm study of the great Russian Revolution will undoubtedly give to Kerensky his due; but many who followed him closely during the summer of last year, believed then that his policy was the correct one for that difficult period. Perhaps the Bolshevik régime would have been even worse had it not been postponed for a few months by Kerensky's efforts. For it is the belief of many, as had been pointed out above, that this period of experimenting was inevitable. Also Kerensky was able to keep the army at the front until November, and this was certainly a great service, both to Russia and to the Allies, and particularly to America, who was hurrying to make up for lost time.

Kerensky was faithful both to the Allies and to the Revolution, and it cannot be said that he sacrificed either. He failed, it is true, but his failure was the result of overwhelming conditions, which in turn were the heritage from the old régime. It is possible that in Russia Kerensky has forfeited his former place in the political arena, that he has been "used up" politically by the policy which he had to adopt last summer. But just now the friends of Russia are interested in learning what the Russians of the type of Kerensky are thinking and saying, and perhaps planning as the basis for action; and Kerensky is the best of messengers, for, however one may judge him as a

statesman, one cannot question his sincere loyalty to the Revolution. His firm adherence to the cause of the Allies against Germany is also a matter of faith with him.

Konovloff is less well-known to the American public. Since his arrival in America he has made only one public statement. This statement coincided very closely with those made by Kerensky in London and in Paris. For these two men were colleagues, though Konovloff is not a Socialist, but is a large manufacturer of Moscow. These two men may be taken to represent the two groups which cooperated before the Bolsheviks seized power, which have continued to keep in touch with each other during this period of "watchful waiting" in Russia, and which would seem to be about to come forward. The constructive, moderate Socialists and the genuine Liberals are the two forces which will be able to bring Russia on to her feet again. Neither group would be able to succeed without the help of the other. Konovloff represents the genuine Liberals of Russia, comparatively few in numbers, it is true, but strong in their convictions and liberal principles and the most capable as organizers. Under the old régime Russians of this type were able to participate in public affairs, always under very strict limitations. They were able to gain some experience in administration. But most important, they were always genuine Liberals, and last year they were not afraid of the Revolution when it came.

Konovloff was the Minister of Trade and Industry in the first Provisional Government of March, 1917. As a manufacturer he had the necessary experience for this post. But his record was such that he fitted into the Revolution. He favored the organization of the masses through the Soviets, because he knew that the Revolution was a mass movement. When the Soviets went too far, usurping powers which he, as Minister of Trade and Industry knew would lead to trouble, he protested, and then resigned. It was interesting to note how his successor in office, a Social-Democrat, very quickly came around to the program for which Konovloff had held out. In the last coalition ministry, before the Bolsheviks came into power, Konovloff again took the portfolio of Minister of Trade and Industry, and tried to bring some order into the chaos that had developed. Today Konovloff still believes in the organization of the workmen on an economic basis; but he is opposed, as he was at the beginning of the Revolution, and as was Kerensky to a "workman dictatorship" through the Soviets.

Konovloff's program speech, made in April of last year, to the Manufacturers Association of Moscow, is one of the most vital documents of the Russian Revolution. A translation of the speech may be found in the recent book published by the Russian Information Bureau in the United States, under the title: "The Birth of the Russian Democracy." It is too important a speech to summarize, but perhaps the following phrases give its key-note:

"We are going through a radical reconstruction of the entire system under which we have been living. The newly created order necessitates a new psychology. It is being proposed to organize, in the very near future, an independent Ministry of Labor, under the direction of a person enjoying the fullest and unconditional confidence of the working class. The participation of a recognized leader of the laboring masses in the work of the Provisional Government would be the best guarantee of success in the complicated and responsible work of social legislation, now before us. Labor is the foundation of a nation's riches, and it is therefore necessary to do everything possible to place it in a position conducive to its normal development."

Kerensky and Konovloff, therefore, are neither "refugees" nor "émigrés." They have come out to explain to the friends of Russia that at last conditions in Russia have reached the phase where friends can help. They do not ask for "intervention," but for "assistance." Russia is starving and disorganized, and needs economic assistance. The Russians these men represent do not recognize the Brest-Litovsk treaty, so they ask for military assistance against the Germans. They ask for assistance to the Russian people, and do not speak for any party or any class. But, as has been pointed out, the two can be said to represent the constructive elements of the country, for which those who have maintained their faith in the Russian people have been waiting. The two messengers come to the Allies and America, and they say that assistance must be sent without delay. For without assistance the Russian people will not be able to resist further disintegration. The Germans wish Russia to become more and more disorganized so as to "reap the harvest" later, when their hands are free.

Both of these men are most careful in their statements, but they say very definitely that assistance from the Allies and especially from America will be welcomed, and that with such assistance the German danger in the East may be averted. Their faith that the friends of Russia will act in genuine and definite, and there has been no intimation that they or any of their colleagues would turn in another direction should the Allies and America fail to understand the message from Russia.

### BY-ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—At the East Finsbury parliamentary by-election, yesterday, Mr. Cotton, Coalition candidate, was elected, receiving 1156 votes, while Captain Spencer, Vigilante candidate, polled 576, and Mr. Belsler, Independent, 199 votes. In December, 1910, J. A. Baker, Liberal candidate, was returned with 2923 votes. Mr. J. R. Clynes, newly appointed Food Controller, was, yesterday, returned unopposed for North-east Manchester.

## RUSSIAN SITUATION BECOMING CLEARER

(Continued from page one)

importance, since the military or even economic conquest of these countries would represent to Germany far more important gain than even the annexation of all the European countries it has already overrun.

"It is interesting to note also," The Christian Science Monitor informant continued, "that problems in the Far East are becoming more simplified as the coordination of the Allies' aims and activities progresses. If the Tzecho-Slovak forces could now cooperate with the Allies as Russian Anti-Bolshevist forces do, the country would very soon be restored to a comparatively speaking normal life. Meanwhile it depends on the voice of the local Russian colonies as to whether they will accept the monarchical program of the Cossacks, or restore the provisional government, which has so many supporters in Siberia."

"It is, in my opinion, of the utmost importance," The Christian Science Monitor informant said, in conclusion, "that in all three centers, the Allies should have as their chief aim the economic assistance of the people, and avoid any interference in the internal politics of the country, which would give an opportunity to Germany of ascribing to the Allies an intention to restore the monarchical régime, which Germany herself has been most active in supporting in the Ukraine."

### Loyalty of Tzecho-Slovaks

Miss Olga G. Masaryk Commends Their Devotion to Allied Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Miss Olga G. Masaryk, who has been with her father, Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk, president of the Tzecho-Slovak Council, during his important conferences in Washington, following her address to the Tzecho-Slovak women in New York, goes to Chicago, Cedar Rapids and other western cities, speaking to organizations of women, both of her own people and of Americans who are interested in the efforts of the oppressed countries of Europe to win their freedom. "I wish to give them what I have gained from my own experience in Europe, and I want to learn from them," she explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Familiar with the historic background of her people, she looks forward confidently to seeing them an independent state. The Tzecho-Slovaks ask nothing but the recognition of their political rights by the other powers, for legally they never lost their independence. They supply the financial needs of their National Council's activities, the national alliances raising the money, and the women being especially active in this and in various kinds of relief work made necessary by the war.

Miss Masaryk is proud of the position which her countrywomen hold. The Tzecho University of Prague gave women the right to receive degrees before the German University did. The first big manifesto issued by writers and societies, before the amnesty and reopening of the Reichsrat enabled the deputies to make declarations, contained also the names of student organizations. The work for equality between men and women has progressed rapidly. The Austrian constitutional provision that "persons" have the right to vote has been interpreted by the Tzechos to mean that woman, as a person, has that right. Mme. Kuneticka, a writer, has been elected a member of the Tzecho Diet, but her right to her seat has not been recognized by the Austrian authorities.

"We have learned hard lessons through experience," said Miss Masaryk. "It is because history has taught us our lessons that the Tzecho-Slovaks stand like one man, with no trace of differences between political parties and social classes, against Pan-German militarism and autocracy. There is nothing Chauvinistic about our efforts. The manifesto of the deputies asserted that they desired nothing but the German and the Magyar, and that they will guarantee justice for their minorities, just as they demand justice—equal political and civil rights—for the Tzecho-Slovaks and all oppressed nations. The Tzecho-Slovaks are never engaged in sensational propaganda, nor are they concerned with the internal affairs of Russia or any other country. They are conducting work of education and information, as well as fighting in the Tzecho-Slovak autonomous army against their and the Allies' common foe."

"It is because they are fighting Germany that the Tzecho-Slovak troops are to be found in Eastern Russia and along the route of the Trans-Siberia Railway, and that they are now at Vladivostok with the British, French, American and Japanese forces to fight against German aggression and domination."

### Tzecho-Slovaks Leave for France

NEW YORK, N. Y.—One hundred Tzecho-Slovaks were given permits to leave the country to join the Allies' forces in France by the enemy alien bureau here yesterday. The men, many of them university students from various parts of the country, marched to the Federal Building headed by a band.

### Finnish Monarchy Doubtful

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A bill providing for the establishment of a monarchy in Finland has passed its second reading in the Finnish Parliament by the narrow margin of four votes, says a Helsinki dispatch by way of Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Republicans have started an energetic agitation against the bill, and it is not improbable, the dispatch adds,

that the Finnish Government will have to resign, as the majority in favor of the bill is insufficient.

It is stated that Finland intends to remain neutral if a serious conflict occurs in the Murman country, where the entente allied forces have assumed control.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin declares that Germany has sufficient forces in Finland to deal with the Entente troops and the Red Guards.

Tzecho-Slovaks Advance PEKING, China (Monday)—(By the Associated Press).—The town of Klutshovsk, in the southwestern extremity of the Trans-Baikal region, has been occupied by the Tzecho-Slovak forces, following their capture of Irkutsk. The Bolsheviks are reported concentrating at Verkhne-Udinsk.

A dispatch from Manchuria announces that General Semenov, the anti-Bolshevist leader, has occupied Sharsun with his forces.

Germany to Hold Civilians STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—The American legation has been informed by the Finnish Government that Germany, in reply to Finnish representations regarding French, British and American civil prisoners captured by the Germans on the Åland Islands, in the Baltic Sea, has decided that they will be held by Germany in exchange for German civil prisoners in Entente countries.

## ACTION AGAINST SIR C. HOBHOUSE

Hearing of Libel Action Brought by Managing Director of Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company Is Begun in London

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The hearing began yesterday in the High Courts of Justice of the libel action brought by Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company's managing director, against Sir Charles Hobhouse, M. P., former Postmaster-General. It was alleged that Sir Charles said, during a House of Commons speech, and subsequently repeated on a challenge of Mr. Isaacs, in a public letter, that Mr. Isaacs's statements that he, "Sir Charles," had invited a German company to compete for a government contract with the Marconi company, were malicious inventions. The case came before Mr. Justice Darling, and both sides were supported by a string of eminent counsel.

Mr. Leslie Scott, K. C., was leading counsel for the plaintiff and Sir John Simon for the defendant.

Considerable past history was recalled regarding the terms of the agreement of 1912 and 1913 between the government and the Marconi Company, under which the latter were to erect six long-distance wireless stations. There was some delay regarding the performance of the contract, and the post office informed the company that they would not go on with the contract, the company replying that they would claim damages.

Details of the interview which took place at Sir Charles' private house were recited and at which it was alleged no notes were agreed to be taken, and counsel read Sir Charles' explanation in the House of Commons wherein he produced a memorandum of what was said to have occurred at these interviews, counsel commenting on this fact, despite the agreement of both gentlemen not to make a memorandum of the events in question. At this private interview, counsel claimed that Sir Charles admitted that when he went to Berlin in February, 1914, he endeavored to persuade the Telefunken Company to come to England and compete with the Marconi regarding the three stations provided for under the contract.

Sir Charles, it was claimed also, did not dispute the statement as to what Mr. Isaacs had been told in Paris by two directors of the German company. At a further interview at the Automobile Club it was contended the defendant asked the plaintiff what he intended to do and said Mr. Isaacs had "his foot on his neck" and did he intend to crush him, which would mean his leaving the government.

Mr. Isaacs thereupon suggested a way out of the difficulty, and negotiations with the Admiralty were accordingly opened to complete the contract under different terms. It was not, counsel contended, until after the appointment of W. A. Pease as Postmaster-General in June, 1916, that Sir Charles officially denied inviting the German company to compete. Mr. Pease informed Mr. Isaacs of this, who wrote, expressing astonishment, more particularly as Sir Charles had admitted in interviews that Mr. Isaacs had in November 1914, told Mr. Evelyn Murray, Post Office Secretary, that one of the reasons why he mistrusted the post office was because of statements in a letter received from the Telefunken Company.

Counsel read a letter from the Telefunken Company confirming what they had told Mr. Isaacs in Paris, when they indicated they considered it impossible to make lower offers than Marconi and suggested that this resulted in Sir Henry Norman approaching von Lappell with the object of that gentleman forming an English company. The letter concluded, "Hurd knows more." Hurd, counsel said, was the representative of the Berlin company in London. The hearing was adjourned till Monday.

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## DUTCH EXPLANATION OF CONVOY INCIDENT

Lord Chancellor Describes Attitude of British Government in Reply to Lord Beresford's Criticism

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—In the House of Lords last night, Lord Beresford raised the question of the Dutch convoy transaction, the White Paper concerning which he described as the most amazing document ever presented to Parliament. The Foreign Office, he complained, appeared to have given way under pressure of the Netherlands Government, and had, he declared, been playing at war ever since hostilities began under the plea of a tactical handling of difficulties, which generally created more difficulties. If the Dutch had nothing to conceal, he asked, why should they put forward such an arrogant demand, accompanied by a threat, and he would like to know what the government would do were Denmark, Norway and Sweden to act likewise.

"As for the Declaration of London," he said, "had we gone to war with it in force, it would have handicapped the fleet to such an extent, that we could not possibly have won the war. Although the Foreign Secretary has repudiated Articles 61 and 62 of the Declaration of London, apparently the Ministry of Blockade has not." The Lord Chancellor, replying, protested emphatically against the attribution to the Foreign Office of acts which were those of the government as a whole, and insisted that Lord Beresford's fears were utterly unfounded. Arrangements made with the Dutch, he maintained, enabled the government to control the convoy much better than if they had relied solely on the right of visit and search, since in the present circumstances, its effective exercise was impossible.

As for the Dutch declaration that no examination of the convoy would be tolerated, it might have been prompted by the belief that such a statement would be grateful to Dutch public opinion and the British Government had no reason to believe that any sinister design lay behind it.

After such an announcement, however, it was obvious that to have stopped the convoy would provoke a most acute crisis in Anglo-Dutch relations, and on the whole, he submitted, the British Government's attitude had combined due regard for the susceptibilities of friendly neutrals with the unqualified assertion of Great Britain's historic position on the subject.

The correspondence, the Lord Chancellor added, had been unofficially communicated to the governments of the United States, France and Italy, and the British Government understood that they welcomed the amicable arrangement arrived at.

It must be remembered, he said, "that the position was complicated by the fact that these governments had been in the past opposed to the exercise of a right to visit and search vessels under convoy."

The Declaration of London was not regarded as in any way binding as far as it concerned the right of convoy for neutrals, nor indeed for any other purpose, and was never ratified, though partially recognized for a time by an order in council, subject to certain limitations.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

THE HAGUE, Holland (Wednesday)—The Dutch White Book is issued, containing the correspondence concerning the convoy to the Dutch East Indies and coincides with the Dutch Government's statement of June 30, except that the documents show that the convoy actually sailed with German dyestuffs on board, the Dutch Government having seen that, unless they were removed, the convoy would be held up by the British warships, when its commander would have to offer resistance.

After this, and when the convoy had again received sailing orders, the British Minister announced on July 3 that his government still seriously objected to a passenger in the Nordam, suspected of being a propagandist in Germany's service, and to certain wireless telegraph apparatus on board the Tabanan, presumed to be of German origin. The Dutch Government replied that the passenger in question was an East Indian official, for whom it took responsibility and the wireless apparatus, which was partly of Dutch and partly of German make, was destined for

the Dutch army and navy in the Dutch East Indies.

The British Government withdrew its last objections on July 4. The cost of the convoy is estimated at 312,930 guilder.

## STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for rational prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that have voted in favor, 13.

Number that have voted against, 1.

Number that have yet to vote, 34.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 23.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—Feb. 19.

TEXAS—March 4.

DELAWARE—March 18.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.

MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

ARIZONA—May 24.

GEORGIA—May 26.

State that has refused to ratify (this decision may be rescinded at any time before Dec. 18, 1924):

LOUISIANA—May 23.

### APPEAL BY MICHIGAN DRYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—The Michigan Anti-Saloon League has asked the State Supreme Court to restrain the Secretary of State from accepting for submission to the people the proposed amendment of the wet which would allow the sale of beer and light wines to Michigan, which went under a banded state prohibition law May 1 last. The amendment is attacked on the grounds that it includes, by reference and not by text, the liquor laws it would revive. The league's officers and directors, as taxpayers and citizens, object to an illegal amendment going on the ballots.

## DESTRUCTION OF GERMAN AIRDROME

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The destruction by fire of a new German airdrome, with 22 airplanes, near Nivelles, is attributed to the work of German revolutionists in the army, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam today. Nivelles is 17 miles south of Brussels.

Ten Bulgarians and two German non-commissioned officers have been arrested.

The day before the fire, adds the dispatch, a secret meeting occurred in a canteen at Nivelles where the scheme for the destruction of the airdrome was discussed.

### STEEL VESSEL WITHOUT RIVETS

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The first steel vessel built without rivets, so far as known, has just been launched on the south coast of England. The plates were fused together by electric welding in one process. General adoption of this process, it is held, would speed up production, with a saving of 20 to 25 per cent in time and material. The United States Shipping Board, it is understood, has been in close touch with the experiment. Arrangements are said to be in hand for the building of a number of 10,000-ton standard ships after this plan, in the production of which riveters will become welders.

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WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON





## LABOR LEADER ON HIS AMERICAN TOUR

Secretary of British Trade Union Federation Sees America Playing a Decisive Part in the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—W. A. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, who lately returned from a tour of the United States, is quite satisfied about the contribution America is going to make to the war. So he lately informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who had a few minutes conversation with him. American criticism of American effort is no doubt justified in some degree, but Mr. Appleton, taking the longer view, sees America playing a decisive part in the closing stages of the war as France did against the first onrush of German barbarism and as England did when the time came to place her shield in front of France. Together, fighting with grim, patient tenacity, England and France await America's coming, and Mr. Appleton is convinced they will not be disappointed.

Mr. Appleton thinks his mission to America produced very useful results and its value is perhaps exactly gauged by the efforts made to smash it. "The efforts of extremists here," he informed The Christian Science Monitor representative, "were supplemented by extremists in America to prejudice the work of the delegation. If our own extremists had been successful we would never have got away at all. Then in America we had Paul Kellogg circularizing the Federated Trades and Labor councils of the eastern states to the effect that our delegation did not represent British labor, and Lincoln Concord also writing to Americans in an effort to discredit us. Then we had people like the pacifists of Milwaukee trying to engage all the halls so that we would not be able to speak. All these efforts failed. At Milwaukee the performance at one of the principal theaters was stopped and we addressed an enthusiastic audience of several thousand people. Everywhere else we had enthusiastic audiences who carried with the most cordial unanimity resolutions expressing loyalty to their government and the allied cause."

Mr. Appleton was specially struck by the unanimity of America in this struggle. With her enormous territory, relatively small and scattered population and the absence of that cohesion which is natural in smaller and more densely populated countries, like England, with their long history, he considers it remarkable that there should now be such a burning conviction uniting all Americans that the war must be fought to final victory whatever the cost. "America's delay in entering the war is easily understood by all who understand her peculiar position, circumstances and traditions," he remarked. "And the unstinting, ungrudging and unselfish way in which she is concentrating all her physical and mental resources to the fight for world freedom has filled me with fresh confidence and inspiration. Her soldiers, whom I saw in their thousands, taking up the sword with grim resolution and I might say, without any of that spirit of bragging which some people here have expected. American trade unionists and American employers are equally keen on the war, and this has generated a better understanding of and greater confidence in each other. Americans of German extraction are in the overwhelming majority of cases absolutely loyal, and among no sections had we more cordial audiences. There are criticisms in America of her delay in bringing her full weight to bear after she entered the struggle, but we ourselves were a long time in turning completely from peace to war. When America's weight is thoroughly felt by the Germans it will astonish them, for much as America has already done, her resources either as to men or other factors of victory are yet hardly touched. And I am quite convinced that America's determination to wipe German autocracy from the earth will progressively harden as she becomes involved in the struggle."

Mr. Appleton thinks the war has had the same effect in the United States as in England in tending to draw together employers and employed, and give them a recognition of the great sphere of their common interests. In America it has produced a national unity which is one of the outstanding facts of the war. He considers that the British workman is as sound as his American brother on the war. "The British workman realizes that the only peace that can be had at present is a German peace, and he will not stand for it or for anybody who wants to negotiate such a peace. They feel, like my own sons at the front, that, tired of the war though they may be, they would rather go on with the struggle for another ten years than stop now. For to stop now would only mean, at the best, either a renewal of the struggle in a few years' time on an incomparably vaster scale, with all the additional horrors which in the meantime the industry of inventors would have devised, or a tame submission to the overlordship of the Prussian military despotism and the disappearance of freedom from the world."

"I am certain," Mr. Appleton added, "that pacifism has no hold of the British worker. There are so-called intellectuals claiming to be labor leaders who are never finished with derogatory criticisms of their own country and the Allies. They build airy structures of rhetorical formulae which look very impressive if you

don't examine them too closely and if you can forget, as Clemenceau says, that 'the Germans are at Noyon.' Whether they like it or not, they are playing the German game and as they are deeply concerned with their own political careers they manage to figure prominently in the public eye. But they do not represent the British worker as the latter has shown every time his opinion on the matter has been fairly tested."

"The American worker and the British worker, and," Mr. Appleton concluded, "the American and British people as a whole, are going to be closely bound together by their experiences in this war. Their sufferings and sacrifices for the fundamentals of freedom and democracy are going to weld them together and enable them to overcome any minor things that separate them. Of that I am certain."

Mr. Appleton is an individualist in the British labor movement. He is identified with no clique and is a strong opponent of the subordination of the labor movement to other movements, is not free. He has a passion for realities which separates him entirely from the doctrinaire standpoint of Ramsay MacDonald and the other members of the Independent Labor Party. There is no more determined fighter for the workers' rights than Mr. Appleton, but, at the same time, he is no believer in class warfare. Mr. Appleton's realism has made him throughout a whole-hearted supporter of the war and of any government which will press on with the war until Prussian militarism is crushed. On this point he is completely opposed to the standpoint of Messrs. MacDonald, Snowden, Jowett and others, and considers that to minimize the atrocious crimes of Germany and to magnify every minor mistake of the Allies is to cloud the fact that the issue on the torn fields of France and Flanders is nothing less than whether liberty is to perish from the earth or not. His sons were among the first of the gallant youths who trod so closely on the heels of the Old Comanches. Mr. Appleton objects to the practice of paying lip service to the ideals of the nation in this war, and simultaneously trying to damp the national fervor with a cold stream of depreciation of the country's effort, exaggerated criticism of its mistakes and a singular condonation of the crimes of the enemy. In this respect Mr. Appleton is convinced that the workers of Britain are in complete agreement with him and are untainted, so far, by pacifism or defeatism, despite the subtle propaganda which is continuously aimed at weakening the national will. It is certainly true that when British workers have had the opportunity of casting their votes for a strong supporter of the war, or one whose views, in their opinion, were not sufficiently clear or sound on this subject, the latter has always been heavily defeated. It is the object of Mr. Appleton and those who think like him to remember that "constant vigilance is the price of liberty" and to keep their followers in this frame of mind until Kaiserism is overthrown and the world is made "safe for democracy."

## FEDERAL TAXATION IN SWITZERLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ZURICH, Switzerland.—After a fiercely contested struggle, the Swiss electors have rejected the introduction of a direct federal tax on capital and incomes by a vote of 313,000 against 272,000. The proposal emanated from the Socialists and the left wing of the Radicals, and the campaigning efforts they made in favor of the new tax were carried out in a vigorous and comprehensive manner, exceeding anything ever before known in Switzerland. The voting varied considerably in different parts of the country. The important cantons of Zurich and Basle—town and country—were overwhelmingly in favor of the new tax, and Bern only by a small majority. Geneva, Valais, and Freiburg were even more overwhelmingly against the proposal. Six cantons as a whole supported the tax whilst 13 voted against it.

It must not be supposed that the Federal Council will now abandon all idea of taxing the rich and well-to-do classes in order to raise money to meet the cost of mobilizing the Swiss Army, a measure which the war has necessitated. The council will now have to devise some new form of taxation, which will encounter less opposition from the general population. The defeat of the new tax was not only due to the fight made by the wealthy and middle classes, who would have been the sole contributors, but also to the feeling that the proposal meant an interference with the sovereign rights of the various cantonal governments in their fiscal system. No state in America is more zealous and determined in protecting all its individual rights and privileges against any encroachment or interference from the government in Washington, than are the Swiss cantons against the government in Bern.

In this connection there was another influence at work, namely, a strong opposition to efforts in certain pro-German circles in Switzerland to make the Swiss state economy more like the German. The majority of the Swiss people have now shown that they are opposed to any increase in centralized economic power, which might tend to weaken the economic powers of each individual canton.

Naturally the Swiss Socialist press is disappointed with the result of the ballot. The Zurich Volksrecht, the leading Socialist paper in Switzerland, declares that a majority of 40,000 is of no account and that the vote is really a defeat for the government. It also proves that the government will be quite unable to raise a majority for a financial reorganization of the customs and import duties.

## BRITISH ENTERTAIN AMERICAN SOLDIERS

Committee Appointed to Organize Efforts to Accord Hospitality to United States Troops on Leave From France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The question of welcoming and entertaining United States troops passing through England on their way to the front has been discussed in many quarters for some time. Various proposals have been made and in numerous instances steps have been taken to do what is possible to show the American troops how much their presence is valued and appreciated this side of the Atlantic. One of the outstanding features of the war will undoubtedly be the remarkable announcement made that the American troops were to be brigaded with the British troops on the western front. This readiness to go wherever they are most needed and to give their support where it is most necessary has made a far deeper impression perhaps than most people realize. Such an act of self-sacrifice will go down to posterity as one of the remarkable acts of this great war.

One of the difficulties with which those anxious to entertain American soldiers have been faced is the fact that the troops have left ports of arrival almost immediately for a rest camp somewhere in the country districts of England. Here they have remained for a few days, the camp rules prohibiting leave of any description. From the rest camp they have generally been moved into training camps on the continent. Gradually, as the volume of American forces has increased, efforts at entertaining them have become more persistent, and finally, as already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, these efforts have crystallized in the action of the Ministry of Information's appointment of Sir Randolph Baker, D. S. O., as chairman of the British committee for Entertaining American Forces.

The personnel of the committee would seem to insure that the question is having the very widest and most earnest attention. The American representatives on the committee are Colonel Proctor, acting for General Biddle, commanding the American troops in this country; Colonel Morrow, representing American aviation; Lieutenant-Commander Blakeslee, representing the American Red Cross; the chairman and treasurer of American Y. M. C. A., the secretary of the American Officers Club, the official commanding American camps in this country, and the American Consul-General.

The English representatives include Lord Londsdale, Lord Donoughmore, Lord Fairfax, the Countess of Northbrook, Lady Swyngham, and the Lord Mayors and Mayors of the cities and towns in which American troops are quartered, and Col. the Hon. F. S. Jackson, M. P.

At the recently convened meeting of British and American press representatives at the Ministry of Information in London, Lord Col. Sir Randolph Baker, D. S. O., explained the various measures which were now about to be taken to accord hospitality to American troops, and gave a brief résumé of the steps which had led to the formation of the existing committee. Sir Randolph explained that Lord Derby, before relinquishing his post at the War Office, had taken the first steps to evolve some kind of organization, and later the task was transferred to the Ministry of Information. Lord Beaverbrook, in the completion of the arrangements to Sir Randolph who had recently returned wounded from the front.

Sir Randolph explained that the arrangements were classified under three headings: troops in transit through this country to France; wounded and convalescent sent to England, and men who may come to this country on leave. Some of the arrangements are still incomplete for various reasons. For instance, with regard to the hospitality to be extended to Americans on leave from France, it has not yet been decided whether men will be allowed to come to Britain while on leave. Tentative arrangements, however, have been made, should leave in England be granted the men, and those in England who have signified their willingness to entertain one, two, or three or more officers or men on leave or convalescent, have been invited to send in their names to the central committee who will record them and make arrangements for distributing the visitors as and when they arrive.

The chief object of the arrangement is to insure the warmest welcome and the widest hospitality being given to the American troops in England, so that they may feel that England is just as much a home to them as their own home-country.

Regarding the general entertainment side of the scheme, Sir Randolph intimated that bands were already provided at the ports of arrival, and various parties of entertainment have been started for the benefit of the American troops. For instance, Mr. James White has organized every Wednesday night an American night at the National Sporting Club, and on Sunday nights in London some London theater will be set aside for a Sunday evening concert. Concert parties have also been arranged to visit various rest camps and also theatrical and other entertainments are in course of arrangement. A very generous response has come from various London music hall and theatrical artists who have offered their services free for these purposes. Plans are also in course of completion for the provision of cinema per-

formances, some of the best films obtainable being already engaged. King George himself is taking the deepest interest and has already provided a site for a Red Cross hospital with 500 beds in the great park at Windsor for the American wounded from France. Sir Randolph has also received many offers of private hospitality, and steps are being taken to give the scheme wider publicity so that all who wish to may signify their willingness to help.

That Sir Randolph is also alive to the immense importance of the opportunity which is afforded Great Britain of cementing the alliance between the Anglo-Saxon-speaking countries of England and America was abundantly clear from the tenor of his remarks on this subject. He regards it as a magnificent occasion for England to improve her acquaintanceship with America and for the Americans to become better acquainted with the English. He regards as the finest thing the war could produce for the benefit of the world the cementing of the Anglo-American or English-speaking alliance, and he knows no better means to that end than that afforded by the committee of which he is chairman.

## MR. ASQUITH LECTURES ON VICTORIAN AGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
OXFORD, England.—The Romanes Lecture was delivered this year by Mr. Asquith in the Sheldonian Theater at Oxford, the subject being "Some Aspects of the Victorian Age." He was introduced by Lord Curzon of Kedleston, chancellor of the university.

Mr. Asquith opened his lecture with a comment on the curious fact that in English history the only sovereigns who had given their name to an epoch had been reigning queens—Elizabeth, Anne and Victoria. For generations to come historians would, he said, speak of the Victorian Age, using the term in the sense of a particular and definite phase in the development of the nation. It was only in a limited sense that he could speak on the subject chosen, because the terms of the subject under which the Romanes Lecture was delivered, though by implication politics and theology, each of which absorbed a great part of the energies of the Victorians. Though not so insular in their habits of thought and feeling as was sometimes represented, they sometimes showed genuine sympathy with what one of their great orators had once described as national "rightly struggling to be free."

They were no knights-errant, but concentrated their energy and attention upon the attainment of the commercial and financial primacy of the world. It took a long time to make them realize that they might be making too high a price in capturing the markets of the world under a system of industry which injured the women and children of the country.

Mr. Asquith then passed in rapid review a number of distinguished Victorians: Carlyle, Macaulay, Disraeli, John Stuart Mill, Spencer, Matthew Arnold, Meredith, Charles Darwin, Gladstone, and Tennyson. He spoke of the fact that in 1809 America had witnessed the birth of two of the greatest men, one in the sphere of action, the other in the sphere of imagination, that that continent had produced—Abraham Lincoln and Edgar Allan Poe. After referring to Dickens, "The Pickwick Papers" and Carlyle's "French Revolution," Mr. Asquith spoke of Sir Edward Clarke, whom he described as an ornament of the forensic and political world, and of his recently published autobiography. Speaking of Browning and Meredith he related of the latter that an editor had once allowed a contributor to his columns to say that "The Amazing Marriage" was not devoid of interest, but what a pity it was that Meredith could not manage to write like other people. It was novelists, Mr. Asquith said, rather than poets who had left the deepest impress upon the popular imagination. The Victorians used to discuss who were the greatest writers of their time, but comparisons of that kind, if not futile, were at least unprofitable. Men and women of the greatest genius could not be labeled and classified like plants or politicians. The note of revolt was not characteristic of the Victorian Age, but the Victorians had not been allowed to wax fat, and the prophetic office had rarely been more fully exercised than it had been by Carlyle and Ruskin, and Matthew Arnold showed intellectual impatience of the sterility and futility of contemporary life.

Passing on to speak of the Tractarian and Broad Church movements, Mr. Asquith said that all these topics would have to be placed by the historian in their due and proper perspective. After touching on the controversy between Froude and Freeman, he described the art of the Victorians as a difficult and much controverted subject to fix, and concluded with references to Faraday, Darwin, Huxley and other philosophers and natural scientists of the Victorian Age.

## IT IS YOUR DUTY TO REPORT DISLOYALTY

"Your patriotic duty: To report disloyal acts, seditious utterances and any information relative to attempts to hinder the United States in the prosecution of the war, to the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, 45 Milk Street, Boston."

The foregoing is a statement intended for all loyal citizens of the United States, printed day by day in these columns at the request of George F. Kelleher, division superintendent of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, for Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

## LETTERS

(No. 157.)

### Airplane Plans at Fault

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Reading the descriptions of aeroplane factory delays in other plants, prompts me to write briefly describing delays experienced in the two largest plants in the West. The nature of my positions, together with my former experience covering several years with some of the most reputable engineering concerns of our country, gave me the opportunity of observing with considerable accuracy, many of the petty disturbances as well as the principal sources of delay.

In both these plants the majority of delays may be classified and described as follows:

1st. Those due to incompleteness of plans purchased from the companies designing the machines accepted as standard types by the United States Government.

2nd. Those due to changes in design authorized by the government after work was already in progress.

3rd. Those due to the difficulty encountered in securing materials which would meet with the extremely rigid requirements as set forth by the government specifications.

As an illustration of the first, dimensions for the curvature and development for the outer end wing beams and webs were omitted, making it necessary to do this development work after construction of the planes was begun; blue prints of the propellers had no dimensions, and since the shrinkage of the prints made the drawings inaccurate for scaling, new drawings had to be developed. In other cases, dimensions had not been checked, and upon assembling it was found that many parts did not fit and had to be discarded after valuable material, workmanship and time had been consumed in their manufacture. In all the different stages of manufacture, numerous delays were experienced on account of changes in the design of such details as reinforcing blocks, seat rails, metal fittings, metal dashes, instrument boards, control systems, etc.

The most serious delays, as well as wastes, however, resulted from the effort to produce material which would pass government inspection. The causes of these might again be divided between the rigidity of the specifications and the unwillingness of inexperienced government inspectors to shoulder responsibility in passing of material which they did not understand and which they considered of a doubtful nature.

For instance, specifications for wood required a quality of texture and straightness of grain that seldom occurs in the average forest tree, making it necessary to go over thousands of feet of good timber in order to obtain a few pieces which would come up to the standard. Again, specifications for some of the wooden parts, after enumerating the defects for which the wood should be rejected, contain a clause to the effect that "none of these defects, shall be sufficient cause for rejection unless they occur in sufficient number and size to impair the strength of the piece." Here good judgment, coupled with practical experience, are called for on the part of the inspector.

At one time we had several hundred dollars' worth of spruce wing-spectacles condemned by a government inspector for a defect called "dote" which "are only in spruce, and of which he had lately read a description in his manual of instructions. After due course of red tape, an investigation was made which proved the supposed defect not to be "dote" but a natural characteristic of the wood which is exposed in quarter-sawn material. Tests proved this material to be of better quality and stronger than some previously passed as fully meeting with the requirements. In many instances, rejected numbers, when tested, proved to be 50 to 100 per cent stronger than called for in the design.

The marked inability of certain government employees, together with admissions made by the same, indicated the presence of "pull" or influence in securing their positions. In both these plants the company inspectors were chosen with great care, from experienced engineers, lumbermen and artisans, while in the ranks of government inspectors were to be found automobile salesmen, motor police, etc. Delay was also caused by lack of

authority or refusal to act in authority on the part of "Senior Inspectors" in cases of emergency, as where a decision in the use of materials may have been required. In one instance seamless steel tubing for a certain work could not be obtained, and it was only after considerable delay in corresponding with higher officials that lapwelded steel tubing was allowed to be substituted.

Also in these plants the majority of employees were thoroughly loyal and patriotic. Therefore, the delays were extremely aggravating and distasteful to those so intensely interested in producing planes for our government, and a common topic of conversation was the probability, from many indications, of propaganda at work in the preparation of the plans, and also in the higher circles of the aircraft division of our own government.

The object of this article is not to criticize our government or its employees for past conduct, for many of the men are of the highest type and have been conducting their work with great enthusiasm and marked ability. It is, however, to point to the most common errors and emphasize the fact that there is still room for a vast improvement. Let us therefore hope that investigation will uncover all the hidden and subtle measures which have been organized for disruption, point out all mistakes made through haste or inexperience in production, and that our present board, led by its able director, may soon get the work established on such a firm and impregnable basis that all delays and mistakes of the past will be lost from sight in the unity of purpose and fruitful activity of a well-developed organization.

(Signed) W. EARLE KELLER  
Chicago, Ill., July 3, 1918.

### COMPULSORY ARBITRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Whitley Committee on the Relations between Employers and Employed, have presented a further report which is now published by Dr. Addison, Minister of Reconstruction. It deals with conciliation and arbitration. The committee pronounce definitely against any system of compulsory arbitration, on the grounds that it is not generally desired by employers and employed, that it has not proved a successful method of avoiding strikes during the war, and that it would be less likely to be successful in time of peace. They also pronounce against any scheme of conciliation which would compulsorily suspend a strike or lockout pending an inquiry. The committee advocate the continuance, however, of the present machinery for voluntary conciliation and arbitration, and hope that the setting up of Joint Industrial Councils, on the lines recommended in their earlier reports, will tend to the growth of such machinery. They consider that there should be means for holding independent inquiry into the circumstances of a dispute, and for making an authoritative pronouncement thereon without the compulsory power of delaying the strike or lockout. Their main constructive proposal is that a standing arbitration council should be established on the lines of the present temporary Committee on Production. To this council disputants would be able voluntarily to refer such differences as they are themselves unable to settle. It is proposed, however, that single arbitration should be available for less important cases which could be heard locally. It is further proposed that the standing arbitration council should take means to secure the coordination of arbitrators' decisions. The committee are opposed to the enforcement of awards and agreements by means of monetary penalties.

### CAMP TO BE MOVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
GREENVILLE, S. C.—The officers training camp which was established at Camp Sevier in May will be moved to Camp Gordon, Ga., it is officially stated.

## HASH?

WELL, you can hardly call it that because it doesn't taste like any other hash you ever ate. You see, it has been pulled out of the ridiculous into the sublime by the unusual flavor of

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## GOVERNMENT JOBS FOR MANY WOMEN

Civil Service Commission Announces Competitive Tests for Positions in Various Departments at \$1200-\$1800 a Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Almost daily there are new opportunities for women to engage in useful occupations under the government and in many cases to perform a patriotic service as well as to earn money.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for field examiner in the investigation service, military and naval division, war risk insurance. Competitors are to be rated on their education, preliminary training and experience. The entrance salary is to be from \$1200 to \$1800 a year.

The duties are concerned with the investigation of cases referred by the headquarters office of the investigation service in Washington with a view to obtaining the information necessary to determine the awards necessary to the dependents of soldiers and sailors and to the soldiers and sailors themselves when injured. Part of the work will be done in Washington and part in the field.

In answer to numerous inquiries as to Civil Service positions open to women, the Civil Service Commission announces the following complete list of positions open to applicants, with examinations to be held on the dates listed. Those marked "open" will remain open until further notice:

Account and statistical clerk, July 1; accountant, open; artist, July 2; bacteriologist, June 25; balance of stores clerk, open; blue-print clerk, open; bookkeeper-typewriter, every Tuesday; clerk-bookkeeper, open; business administration, open; chemist, open; clerk-accounting and statistics, open; clerk-knowledge of stenography and typewriting, July 19. Draftsman—copyist, electrical, engineering, mechanical, radio, topographic, and ship, all open.

Field examiner, open; file clerk, July 10; finger print classifier, open; index and catalogue clerk, open; inspector of undergarments, open; laboratory assistant, open; laboratory—physical, July 24; laboratory—soil physics, July 2.

Laundress, open; law clerk, open; marketing, open; messenger, every Saturday (in Washington and Alexandria); operator—graphotype, addressograph, multigraph, writer press, calculating machine, statistical machine, all open.

Proofreader, open; physicist, open; plant pathologist, open; production clerk, open; railway clerk; passenger rate clerk; freight rate clerk; tariff rate clerk; statistician, open; schedule clerk, open; stenographer-typewriter, every Tuesday; telegraph operator, open; trained nurse, open.

For information and application blanks apply to local postoffice or to United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.



WEDNESDAY  
Don't risk injury to your rugs by attempting to clean them with soaps or cleaning compounds.

20 MULE TEAM BORAX SOAP CHIPS

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## NEW RAIL RATES CALLED ADVERSE

Boston Chamber of Commerce Is  
Heard in Opposition to Proposed  
System of Freight Rate  
Increases for New England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Operation of the 25 per cent freight rate increase allowed by William G. McAdoo, Director-General of the United States Railroads, and contemplated abolition of Canadian line differential rates, will largely destroy competitive business between New England and other sections of the country, said William H. Chandler, transportation manager of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today. Mr. Chandler urged the six New England public utilities boards, at a continued joint conference today, to enter a concerted protest with the Washington authorities.

The "per cent" increase has thrown the New England class rates entirely out of line with competing territory, and this Mr. Chandler declared grossly unfair. He added: "There must be maintained a parity between seaboard rates and rates in competing territory in the central United States."

He recommended that all rates be given an equal advance figured in "cents per 100 pounds," rather than apply a horizontal "per cent" increase. He declared that Baltimore and New York rates had been equalized and that there was no good reason why Boston rates should not be.

"I am not advocating any new standard," stated Mr. Chandler. "I simply ask that the old regulations be carried out for class or commodity rates."

He also opposed advancing the New England class rates more than the 25 per cent advance applicable to trunk lines. In case they are, he believed the Railroad Administration should preserve the New England relationship with New York.

The Chamber of Commerce was recorded in opposition to abolishing the Canadian differential. Mr. Chandler said that the trunk lines had for years tried to get rid of them. If they succeed, he said, New England will see its import and export business vanish. Once abolished, he believed they could never be restored.

"This proposition from Washington that appeals may be made to the Railroad Administration at a later date does not look good to me. If we would retain our business supremacy we must act immediately," he declared.

Speaking on the increase in switch rates, Mr. Chandler remarked: "Everybody these days seems to have the power to change rates, provided the change is upward." The assertion was brought out by the statement that the increases referred to conflicted one with the other. As to the increase in the milk shipment rates, he believed that they are unauthorized.

### Rates Called a Burden

New England Manufacturers Protest  
Removal of Freight Preferences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Legality of burdens imposed upon New England industries by the recent 25 per cent increase in freight rates on the railroads allowed by Director-General McAdoo was challenged by Edgar J. Rich, representing 800 manufacturers of Massachusetts, at a joint sitting of the public utilities boards of the six New England States held here on Tuesday. Mr. McAdoo was charged with having yielded to political and sectional pressure in adjusting the new rates.

Mr. Rich appeared as counsel for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts and the Ludlow Associates, and declared that one authority estimates that the new rates will yield \$1,000,000,000 more than needed to reimburse the public treasury for operation of the railroads this year. This was declared to be an unlawful burden on the industries, and beyond the scope of the Railroad Control Act of Congress.

Mr. McAdoo estimates that \$800,000,000 added revenue will be needed this year, but Mr. Rich declared that it probably was not necessary to meet this solely by advancing rates. He believed that as the roads are relieved of congestion of freight it will be found that each \$1 of expense will be accompanied by more than \$1 in revenue. He also charged that the railroads this year had excessive maintenance charges.

### Charges Are Denied

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Charges made in Boston on Tuesday by Edgar J. Rich that eastern freight rates had been fixed on a discriminatory basis by Secretary McAdoo following political pressure were denied here by Mr. McAdoo's secretary, J. M. Shaffer, speaking for his chief.

### STEAMSHIP NAPOLI IS REPORTED SUNK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Italian steamship Napoli, 9220 tons gross register, formerly engaged in American-Italian trade, was recently sunk in a collision near Genoa, according to reports received here. The Napoli, which was in the service of the Italian Government, transporting army supplies from the United States, was last in an American port early in June. The ship was built in 1899 at Newcastle, Eng., and was formerly known as the Sannio.

### JAPANESE BATTLESHIP LOST

TOKYO, Japan (Tuesday)—The Japanese battleship Kawachi of 21,420 tons displacement, blew up and sank in Tokoyama Bay, 150 miles north-east of Nagasaki, on July 12. Five

hundred members of the crew were lost.

The battleship Kawachi was built at Kure in 1912. She carried a complement of 960 officers and men. The warship was 500 feet long, 84 feet beam and drew 28 feet of water. Her armament consisted of 12 12-inch guns and 12 12-pounders. She also was equipped with five 18-inch torpedo tubes.

## BRITISH SUBJECTS READY TO ENLIST

Twenty-Five Out of Nearly 400  
Summoned Before Exemption  
Board and Sign Up for War  
—Others Urged to Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Twenty-five British subjects out of nearly 400 summoned to appear before the exemption board of Division 7, Boston, and British-Canadian recruiting officials, visited recruiting headquarters this noon after attending a session held in Howe Hall, and enlisted for various branches of military service. The remainder, whose status has been designated as uncertain what course to pursue, but who evidently desire to avoid military service in either the American or British armies, have been given until Aug. 1 to make their decision, and all who have not done so at the expiration of the 60-day period allowed will be inducted into the American Army and sent to training camps.

In addition to division 7 board members, others present were Capt. T. F. MacMahon of the Irish Guards who presided, Sergt. William Haskell and Sergt. R. H. Bryden.

The object of the session was to determine the classification of the men, all of whom are now registered under the American draft. At the outset, the status of two of the men was assured, both having received naturalization papers, and they will join the American army ranks.

Captain MacMahon made a stirring appeal to the men to enlist under one flag or the other, telling the men that they had lived in the United States nearly all their lives, enjoying its advantages; yet they seem unwilling to take their places by the side of the men now in the fighting ranks. He told them that Americans are beginning to resent the fact that they have not met their obligations at this time, and are wondering when they will do so. Americans are willingly going to the front in large numbers, Captain MacMahon said, and it is high time for the young men who have expressed no inclination to participate in the war to get busy and sign up on one side or the other.

Another speaker was Freeman O. Emerson, secretary of Division 7 Board, who asked the men what they were going to say when their brothers return from overseas, and ask them why they did not take part in the fighting. He told them that the United States has organized such a thorough and effective system that no man of military age can escape service, provided he is fit, and that the time is at hand when such young men must do their duty and take their places under the Stars and Stripes or the Union Jack.

At the close of these remarks a call for volunteers was made, and out of the large crowd, about six Negroes stepped forward, also one white man. When the remainder were asked what they were going to do, there was no response.

Among the first to volunteer during the latter part of the session were two brothers, Malcolm and John R. Murray who enlisted in the Canadian Army, also James P. Carley of 408 Columbus Avenue.

Robert P. Baker, a sculptor residing at 109 Chestnut Street, who was born in London, claimed exemption on the grounds of having a dependent mother. Others claimed exemption on account of being engaged in useful war work, and for various other reasons. Nearly all of the men enlisted will serve in the United States army.

Similar sessions will be conducted at division boards in other sections of the city, according to an announcement made by George J. McLean of the British-Canadian recruiting mission.

## LANDING PLACES FOR AIRPLANES SOUGHT

MINEOLA, N. Y.—More than 20 landing places for aeroplanes are to be constructed at points on Long Island, provided land owners will donate the sites, according to Maj. T. K. Rhinehardt, commander of Hazelhurst Field. At present there are only three landing stations on the island besides Hazelhurst Field. They are at Commack, Babylon and Central Park.

In the opinion of Major Rhinehardt, the establishment of such a system of stations as planned would aid in the training of aviators, and after the war would make Long Island the nation's chief testing and experimental ground. Each station would be equipped with oil and fuel pumps.

Transformation of the old horse-show ring at Southampton and the Phipps polo fields at Waterbury, has been started, and the entire island is to be searched for additional sites.

## NO SHORTAGE OF PLATINUM

WASHINGTON, D. C.—L. L. Summers, of the War Industries Board, testified before the House Ways and Means Committee today that there is no crisis in the platinum situation in this country to justify coming to the aid of all the stocks held by jewelers. He said the government now had at the mints 25,000 ounces of platinum with 15,000 ounces more under control.

## RESTRICTION IN CIRCUS DISPLAYS

Certain Features of Entertainment  
Prohibited by Ayer Police—  
Camp Devens Post Office  
Facilities Are Growing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—State officers have closed several attractions of a small circus which has located in town for a week, and military police have forbidden soldiers participating in athletic contests with one of the star performers. The show company has pitched camp midway between the town and the cantonment, and is giving afternoon and evening performances.

Companies from the various regiments are devoting a part of the time to swimming, and on Tuesday many of the men enjoyed the water at the several ponds within the camp area.

The increase of mail at the camp post office has made necessary an enlarging of the mail pouch case at the depot brigade station, where thousands of letters as well as much miscellaneous mail is handled each day. Battalion Sergt.-Maj. Frank J. Byrnes is postmaster, and there is a force of 15 clerks, all former postal employees.

There are also two special delivery carriers, and six sorters. Another clerk attends to all the registry business, and there are about 65 mail orderlies.

Lieut.-Col. Paul Hurst who has been in command of the depot brigade since the departure of Col. Howard R. Perry has been ordered to report to the Inspector-General's department in Washington. He is succeeded by Col. George L. Byroade as brigade commander, the latter official being tendered a reception by officers on Tuesday evening.

Lieut.-Col. J. R. Musgrave, camp quartermaster, has been ordered to Camp Eustis, Va., where he will join the forty-eighth artillery regiment. Before being assigned here, he was an officer in the coast artillery and was stationed at Ft. Williams, Portland, Me.

Maj. Felix E. Cross, a regular army officer, has been assigned to the three hundred and third artillery regiment. Another new officer here is Capt. E. J. Whelpley, who has taken command of the second development battalion, relieving Captain Wells.

Adam Yamanta, a Russian, has been turned over to camp authorities by Sheriff W. B. Small of Farmington, Me., on the charge of failing to register for military service according to draft requirements. Yamanta admitted that he passed his twenty-first birthday last March. He has been employed in a lumber camp, and had stopped off in Farmington to cash a check when he was arrested by the authorities.

## Motor Drivers Wanted

Y. M. C. A. Service in France Needs  
Autoists and Mechanics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—George J. Pitts, who has been serving in France for several months as a motor driver for the Young Men's Christian Association, has arrived in Boston and will endeavor to secure 150 experienced drivers for service overseas. Expert automobile mechanics are especially wanted. Applicants must be between the ages of 32 and 50 years, and must be men who can think and act quickly. Mr. Pitts will be stationed at the Boston Young Men's Christian Association military headquarters in the Little Building for a few days, and will give any details concerning this service.

Enlisting in all branches was brisk on Tuesday, registration being as follows: Naval reserve, 81; navy, 49; army, 45; marine corps, 19, and British-Canadian forces, 42.

A call for 1000 men in Class 1 for limited service has been received from Washington. This number will be distributed through the various states, and men will report at Syracuse, N. Y., on July 29.

One hundred more men are to be sent to the University of Maine, at Orono, Me., for a special training in military routine, the course being similar to those now in operation at other state colleges in New England.

Harold W. O'Connell, who has been town solicitor in Winthrop, Mass., has been appointed a first lieutenant in the sanitary corps, U. S. A., and will leave for Washington for active service on July 21. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College at Hanover, N. H., and Boston University.

The British-Canadian forces have enlisted 70 men during the past two days, and it is expected that 300 will be signed up before the close of the week. Officials say that application for exemption on account of war work for the United States must be made to United States authorities at the end of the 60-day period for voluntary enlistment.

## New Military Division

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—A new division designated as the Signal Corps Inspection Department has been created in the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., and Maj. Foster Veitenheimer, signal department officer, has been made chief.

The territory includes all of the New England States with the exception of Connecticut from Bridgeport, west, and the system is made up of all telephone and communication lines at the various army posts, coast fortifications, cantonments, and forts in the department. Major Veitenheimer

## ALIEN PROPERTY SALE ANNOUNCED

Industrial Works at Koppel, Pa.,  
to Be Auctioned Off Aug. 15  
—Custodian to Dispose of 140  
Plants to American Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It was announced here today at the office of the Alien Property Custodian, that the first sales of industrial plants owned by Germany and her allies, to be disposed of under the Trading With the Enemy Act will take place at Koppel, Beaver County, Pa., Aug. 15, 1918. This sale will include all the property of the Orenstein-Arthur Koppel Company, embracing the land company, connecting railroad company, water company, car and manufacturing company, sales company and everything else included in the business which has been carried on by this large concern.

It is the policy of the Alien Property Custodian to advertise each sale one month previous to the date fixed for the action, both in New York City, where the representatives of the custodians are to act as a selling organization, and in the locality in which the plant is situated. There are 140 plants to be disposed of, varying in character from the manufacture of chemicals to the making of chocolate and lead pencils.

Property will be sold only to American citizens, providing that any incorporation incorporated under the laws of the United States shall be considered for such purposes an American citizen, but all bidders will be thoroughly investigated before their bids are accepted.

All of the plants to be offered for sale are at present being operated under the direction of the government.

## AUSTRIAN PREMIER DEFENDS HIS POLICY

Baron Burian Calls War Senseless  
Bloodshed, That Might  
End if Entente Showed More  
Humanity

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Vienna telegram gives the text of the latest of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister's periodical reports to Austrian and Hungarian premiers. The document takes the familiar line that it was the Central Powers who were attacked, and who have throughout desired peace, and after setting forth its author's version of the Entente war aims, declares that territorial aims are the only things now separating the belligerent groups, since the Central Powers also are ready to fight for the great interest of humanity, of which the Entente claims to be the champion, and President Wilson's four new points of July 4, the author declares, "shall not, apart from their own exaggerations, arouse our opposition."

Nobody, he writes, would refuse homage to this genius of mankind, and nobody would refuse his cooperation. The enemy's obstinacy concerning the territorial demands appears insurmountable, the document continues, and herein lies the limit of the Central Powers' readiness for peace. They are prepared to discuss everything, but not cession of their territory. The document proceeds to repudiate the Entente effort to break up the Dual Monarchy, and concludes with a reference to the extension of the alliance with Germany.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Austro-Hungarian Government regards the war as "senseless and purposeless bloodshed" and believes it may be ended at the moment when the Allies again manifest "feelings of humanity," Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, made this statement in the concluding portion of his address to the Austrian and Hungarian premiers Tuesday, according to dispatches from Vienna.

After declaring that the Allies would not succeed in their purpose of sowing discord among the nationalities in the Dual Monarchy, he said:

"It is unnecessary further to characterize this method of fighting. Our

forces indignantly disavow it. The resolute battle of defense must now be carried on to a good end, until it brings us the security necessary for our future peaceful existence."

"In every step it takes, diplomatic activity will pay due regard to the war. The results of the conduct of the war will have a determining influence on the division of labor. On the other hand, diplomacy has a duty, being continually on the watch and paying heed to the possibilities of effective activity."

"Thus and not otherwise should the willingness of the Central Powers for peace be conceived. It will not for the moment hamper the invincible defense, but after victorious battles, just as during pauses in a battle, it will, even without new peace offers, always be intent in recalling that we regard this war as senseless and purposeless bloodshed which might at any moment be ended by the reemergence of feelings of humanity in our enemies."

"In so far as they are not aiming at the acquisition of territory, they are fighting against a windmill."

"They are exhausting their strength and ours in order to build on the ruins of civilization a new arrangement of the world, whereas the ideas underlying such an arrangement, which are capable of realization and which also are warmly approved by us, might be realized much more easily and much more completely by the peaceable cooperation of all peoples."

"In spite of all, we look ever more hopefully toward the people at war with us to see whether at last they have been delivered from the blindness which, after fearful afflictions in four years of war, is driving the world ever farther into that destruction which they can avert if they only will."

Baron Burian said that his confidence was based on the war alliances, particularly the old alliances with Germany. He said that Austria and Germany would seek means of extending the alliance so that it would be adequate for all the requirements of new times.

"In these endeavors," he continued, "the governments know they are in agreement with the desires of the preponderating mass of their people. The alliance will henceforth, as hitherto, preserve its exclusively defensive character. It will also rest firmly on the satisfactory solution of all questions and on the necessities of joint concern which have arisen from the war. It must, therefore, not only cover the political relationships of the two powers, but must also lead to changes under altered conditions."

"Economic, military and other rela-

tions in the future are to be drawn closer. The agreement must comprise a solution, with due regard to desires of the populations, of the questions connected with the rebirth of Poland."

"Henceforth the alliance will not mean a threat or unfriendliness toward any one. Nothing will be included in it calculated to offer a stimulus to the formation of counter groups. Everything which in the future can be realized of the sublime idea of a universal League of Nations shall find in our alliance no obstacle, but a favorable nucleus and a prepared group which can easily and naturally unite with every general combination of states resting on concrete principles."

Austria expected after the war, he said, to remain in closer relations with Turkey and Bulgaria.

"The continuance of the war," he asserted, "is due exclusively to the one-sided and destructive aims of the enemy which can only be attained over the ruins of the world." He concluded by quoting the final words of the reply of Emperor Karl to the Pope's peace note.

## MOTION ON DEFINING TERMS WITHDRAWN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—In the House of Lords yesterday, Lord Wimborne called attention to von Kuehlmann's Reichstag speech of June 24 and moved a resolution declaring that in the reception accorded to enemy peace proposals, more regard should be paid to the opportunity afforded for defining the Allies' own terms more explicitly and discrediting militarism in the eyes of the Central European peoples.

Lord Crawford, replying, observed that as von Kuehlmann had fallen, his views did not appear relevant to the present situation, and if the intention was to raise discussion on peace terms in general, the present moment with the great offensive in progress, was singularly ill-chosen. He reminded Lord Wimborne that Lord Curzon had told him that the Foreign Office was opposed to a discussion of the subject at the present juncture, and the former eventually withdrew his motion.

In the House of Commons the report stage of the Education Bill was concluded and the measure was read a third time without division.

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Voile Dresses

- (1) A cool-looking dress of dark voile that will not soil easily but look smart and trim. Its white organdie vestee and side tunics with the corded shadow borders suggest the styles often adopted by foulards. This and many others—for women and misses—are marked. 8.75
- (2) This straight-line dress of English twisted plain voile has the popular ten-inch hem and deep fold on the skirt. A lustrous satin ribbon girdles the bodice. It is one of the many of our attractive models—for women and misses—selling at. 10.75
- (3) Voile in particularly attractive figured design and color combination is used in this dainty model. The organdie collar and self material used crosswise make very attractive trimmings. A good example of what we offer—for women and misses—at. 13.75
- (4) In this cheerful and youthful model of checked voile tatting is introduced on the scalloped collar and cuffs and on the slip-through tie. One of many most seasonable patterns shown here—for women and misses—at the very low price of. 8.75
- (5) Of our own voile, in pastel shades that may be worn for all dress occasions. Scroll embroidery on the bodice and rows of hemstitching on the skirt. We are showing a large variety of exclusive models—for women and misses—at this price. 15.00

(Third Floor)

MISSES' KHAKI DRESSES, suitable for garden, porch and motor wear. Special at... 5.00  
MISSES' VOILE DRESSES, many charming models at... 8.95



## BONDS SOLD FOR A CORRUPTION FUND

German War Securities Disposed of in United States and Money Used to Carry on Propaganda and Destruction

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Fully \$90,000,000 of the \$100,000,000 derived from the sale of German war bonds in this country early in the European war went into a corruption fund, according to statements today by federal officials.

Control of American newspapers and magazines was contemplated, and fostering of pacifist sentiment in certain colleges was accomplished, the investigators said. In the college agitation, it was charged, Dr. Hugo Muensterberg of Harvard, and Otto Merkel, arrested last year, were the directing geniuses.

Ambassador von Bernstorff and Dr. Heinrich Albert, the German financial agent in the United States, directed commercial transactions for the benefit of Germany. German agents bought cotton, wool and other commodities and succeeded in making some shipments through neutral countries.

At frequent conferences in New York, it was stated, general directions were given for bombing munitions plants, ships and railroad properties, under the immediate supervision of Franz von Rintelen.

### Millions Spent on Press

Large Area in United States Covered by Agents of Germany

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commenting on the investigation which led to the arrest of Dr. Edward Rumely on a charge which involves the purchase of The New York Evening Mail for the German Government in 1915, the State deputy attorney-general has declared that information in his possession and that of the Federal Alien Property Custodian, for whom he acted in the Mail case, indicated that German millions had been spent in districts far from the metropolis to influence news and editorial policies in favor of the German cause.

It has been learned authoritatively that another American newspaper passed into German control before the United States entered the war in a manner similar to that said to have been followed in the case of the Mail. This newspaper is located in the far West, and action against its ostensible owners is predicted as an early development.

Germans in the United States at one time contemplated the purchase of 30 American newspapers in as many cities, it was said yesterday at the Federal Building, where a federal grand jury is investigating the case of Dr. Rumely. The project was launched before the United States entered the war and was mainly unsuccessful, but it was intimated German money was put into a number of publications. This money is now being traced, and in the end, it is believed, most of it will be located.

### War Plans Known

President of German Alliance in United States Informed

A previous series of articles discussed the activities of the German-American Alliance previous to the war. The present series deals with what the Alliance has done since the war started.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—This bureau now presents the third and last series of articles analyzing the evidence presented before the subcommittee of the Judiciary of the United States Senate in its hearings on the question of revoking the charter granted by Congress to the National German-American Alliance.

This new series covers the activities of the Alliance during the period of the war, throughout which period, at least practically up to the entrance of the United States into the war, the United States Brewers Association was, it is charged, furnishing money to the Alliance.

Previous articles have shown the long continued financial relationship between the brewers and the Alliance; how brewery money paid for Alliance lobby headquarters at Washington and for the revival of the official monthly Bulletin of the Alliance and the circulation of its un-American propaganda just at the time when that Alliance was using every possible resource to prevent a unified national spirit in the United States and patriotic action upon the part of the American Government with respect to Germany; and how the nature and aims of this propaganda were directed against the Americanization of German immigrants, for the Germanization of American children, for German political domination of the United States and for the ultimate subversion of the Republic and the making of it a part of a contemplated world-wide German empire.

In discussing the evidence at the hearings, Rollin O. Everhart says: "One of the most mysterious facts with respect to the war is the evidence that Dr. C. J. Hexamer, president of the National German-American Alliance in the United States, knew that Germany was to be at war before she declared war, and before the German Ambassador to England, Prince Lichnowsky, had learned of his government's determination.

"In the printed portion of the Prince's memoirs, it is disclosed that war was determined upon by Germany at the Potsdam conference, July 5, 1914. The public declaration was delayed some weeks to allow German financial interests to liquidate their foreign holdings before the market was disturbed.

"War between Germany and Great

Britain was not declared until 11 o'clock at night on August 4, 1914. Almost to the last minute Prince Lichnowsky entertained the hope and belief that war could be averted, he at the time having no knowledge of the July 5 Potsdam council and its result. But on August 3, 1914, before war was actually declared, Herr Hexamer communicated to the German language press in the United States the following remarkable appeal:

"In this serious crisis which confronts Germany and through which she is passing it is the duty of us German-Americans to hold together firmly and faithfully.

"The executive committee of the National Alliance is conscious of the seriousness of the occasion and is on guard for the best interests of our Germanism, and is looking for the best means of preserving the dignity of the German name against the prejudice and ignorance of a minority in our own land.

"I call upon every German-American in the United States to get in touch with our representatives, and I command these representatives to go forward in a vigorous manner. There should be established in every city a literary bureau, with a thoroughly competent press agent, who could immediately make answer in the English language to all the hateful attacks and assertions of irresponsible and ignorant reports of English newspapers.

"Now is the time, without consideration of person or natural inclinations, that we show that the words 'blood is thicker than water' prevail also among those of German stock in our land."

"This appeal, coming at the time it did, evidenced an intimate and prescient familiarity with German international diplomacy and its purposes, and seems to prove that Herr Hexamer was more reliably informed as to the real purposes of the Kaiser than was the German Ambassador to Great Britain.

"And let it not be forgotten that it was in May, 1914, that the various brewers in the country quit dealing with the local German-American Alliances and were regularly contributing money through a subsidiary of the United States Brewers Association to the national offices of the German-American Alliance."

It will be remembered that with the declaration of war on the part of Germany, the American Government placed a ban upon wireless messages in code. In the official bulletin of the alliance for September, 1914, is the following order to the assessors and presidents of the state alliances, issued by Dr. Hexamer:

"Bombard Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan with dispatches so that censorship on German-American wireless stations will be raised, because any sort of censorship which the United States exercises upon the cable dispatches from England and England's allies is a farce, since dispatches can reach this country by way of Canada."

The same issue of the Bulletin records a protest by the secretary of the Detroit German-American Alliance, sent by telegraph to President Wilson, seeking to prevent the shipment of coal from the United States to Canada; and a call for an effort to bring about some understanding with the Bohemians, Poles and Italians in this country, the article saying:

"We can by tactful procedure on our part lead those nations to decide for us definitely as the Swedes and the Irish have done."

### Fiscal Agents Win

NEW YORK, N. Y.—By final decision of the New York State Court of Appeals, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., as fiscal agents here for the Austrian-Hungarian Government in the matter of an issue of \$25,000,000 4½ per cent notes of 1912, do not have to pay any of the principal or interest to any holder who will not swear he was not a citizen of any country at war with Austria-Hungary on Jan. 1, 1915, and that the notes were not acquired after Dec. 22, 1914. The decision is rendered in the suit of John Gledhill, on behalf of himself and other British holders of treasury notes of the Austrian-Hungarian Government, against Jacob H. Schiff and others, as members of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The decision is final and sustains the Appellate Division.

### German Companies' Profits

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Details of huge earnings by a group of German-established chemical companies in this country were offered as evidence yesterday in the state Attorney-General's inquiry, based on suspicions of the Alien Property Custodian that the transfer of controlling interest in the concerns from German to American hands was a "dummy" transaction.

During the past five years, the government showed, the Schelde-Anstalt Company of Frankfurt, Germany, sold the controlling stock to its American representative at prices far below its book value, after refusing repeatedly almost to the time of the United States' declaration of war, to dispose of "the best cow in our stable."

Deputy Attorney-General Becker, presiding at the inquiry, took exception to a statement in a Buffalo newspaper by Dr. H. A. Carveth, manager of the Niagara Falls plant, that the investigation was a political one intended to make capital for the gubernatorial aspirations of Attorney-General Merton E. Lewis. He said an apology by Dr. Carveth would be expected.

## MILITIA CALLED TO QUELL STRIKERS

Thirty-Three Women Arrested During Trouble at West Boylston Mills

EASTHAMPTON, Mass.—Rioting by a crowd of Polish women occurred this morning at the plant of the West Boylston Manufacturing Company, when men employed to take the place of the striking weavers went to work again at noon. The police force was unable to cope with the disorder, and K company, twentieth regiment state guard, Capt. W. C. Tanner, was called out.

So persistent were the attacks upon the workers that at noon the guardsmen were compelled to charge the crowd with fixed bayonets. One woman was hurt. Thirty-three women were placed under arrest and will be arraigned before a special session of the District Court today.

### Lynn Strike May End Soon

General Electric Employees Are Ready for Arbitration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass.—Declaration by the strikers in the plant of the General Electric Company here that they are ready and willing to submit their demands for increased wages and improved working conditions to a representative of the United States Department of Labor, as arbitrator, is regarded as the most important step taken toward a settlement since the strike was instituted last Monday morning.

This places the whole matter up to the company, and if its officials signify willingness to have Henry J. Skeffington, United States commissioner of conciliation for the Department of Labor, arbitrate the case, settlement of the strike is looked for before the end of this week. The general manager of the company has stated that the company wishes more time to consider Mr. Skeffington's proposals made as the result of a long conference between the latter and the strikers and another conference with the company.

With the appearance of Mr. Skeffington here and his active participation in the situation Tuesday afternoon and evening, it is evident the United States Government is desirous of bringing about an early settlement. The plant is engaged in turning out war orders for the government.

Union leaders declare the task of enrolling the thousands of strikers into the various unions concerned in the strike is progressing satisfactorily and that soon it will be completed.

Both sides have issued statements, the strikers declaring that they have always been and are now ready to "accept the machinery provided by the government of our country for the settlement of disputes, and to abide by its decisions and policies, providing the General Electric Company is willing to do the same," and they assert their efforts to organize the workers in the plant have resulted in the discharge of those active in the movement.

A statement by the general manager of the company declares that "for over 20 years the employees of the Lynn plant have been able to tell me their wishes," and denies that the policy of discharging employees because they were union men was adopted.

### Shoe Cutters Remain Out

Appeals to Resume Work by Their Union Ignored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BROCKTON, Mass.—Developments in the strike of shoe cutters in Brockton and surrounding territory are at a standstill. The Brockton Shoe Manufacturers' Association has taken a firm stand that the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union fulfill its contract relations with the manufacturers. The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has appealed to the 2000 and more striking cutters to return to work, reminding them that by striking they have violated their contract with the manufacturers and acted against the union.

If the strike continues a week longer it is estimated that more than 20,000 employees in the shoe factories will be forced into idleness, as all the other departments now have nearly finished the work ahead of them.

The shoe cutters demand \$37.50 a week. In several of the factories army shoes are being manufactured. While representatives of the government are watching developments, they have not intervened, nor has a request for intervention been presented by either side.

### Jewelry Men Ask Arbitration

ATTLEBORO, Mass.—Resolutions favoring a strike of about 2500 union jewelry workers if a final effort to treat with the manufacturers for increased wages fails, have been adopted. The men also demand an 8-hour day. No date for a strike was named. The union has signified a desire to have Henry B. Endicott, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, act as arbitrator.

### Firemen May Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BROCKTON, Mass.—Members of the Stationary Firemen's Union have voted to strike at 6 o'clock this evening unless they receive a reply before that time from the Brockton Manufacturers' Association to their request for increased wages.

### MR. BARRY FOR MR. MANSFIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Frederick W. Mansfield of Roxbury, who has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, today issued a state-

ment saying that Edward J. Barry, former Lieutenant-Governor, has endorsed Mr. Mansfield's candidacy. The statement said, in part: "Mr. Barry has authorized me to say that he would give me his heartiest support." This announcement apparently disposes of the prospective candidacy of Mr. Barry for the governorship.

## ARMY OUSTS MASSES' ASSOCIATE EDITOR

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Floyd Dell, associate editor of The Masses, a Socialist newspaper published in New York City, has been discharged from the military service here on the ground that he was illegally drafted while under federal indictment for alleged seditious utterances. It was learned that Dell, who waived exemption from military duty, will be returned to New York for trial.

Floyd Dell, together with Max Eastman, the editor, and six other workers on The Masses, was indicted for conspiracy to obstruct the operations of the military laws of the country. They were tried in April, and the jury disagreed. The indictments were not dismissed, and the defendants are soon to be brought to trial again. Dell was subsequently drafted, and neglected to tell the authorities that he was under indictment.

## GERMANY URGED TO EVACUATE BELGIUM

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—German newspapers give prominence to a statement on Belgium by Professor Hans del Bruck in the Neues Wiener Journal, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam. The statement reads:

"Germany now will lose nothing by declaring her readiness to evacuate Belgium without conditions and to reinstate her independence and integrity. Germany has plenty of other safeguards. Belgium is not only a German question; it is a world question."

"No peace is possible in the world unless Belgium is as free as before the war. Even America has the greatest interest in Belgium. Until Belgium becomes free the world cannot accept even the indirect rule of Germany over her."

### BRITISH MISSION LEAVES PERU

LIMA, Peru.—The British mission, headed by Sir Maurice de Bunsen, has left Callao for Ecuador. Sir Maurice and the members of the mission received a cordial farewell.

## SINN FEIN FEATURE IN I. W. W. TRIAL

Judge Landis Takes Over the Questioning of Witness and Also Stops Strike Testimony Not Viewed as Pertinent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Pearce-Conolly Club, the name under which Sinn Fein sympathizers gathered themselves in the Butte, (Mont.) mining district, popped into the testimony again on Tuesday, in the government's prosecution of 101 I. W. W. members for nation-wide obstruction of the United States war program.

Joseph Kennedy, recording secretary of the Metal Mine Workers' Union was on the stand. Under cross-examination by Government Attorney C. R. Porter he mentioned belonging to the Pearce-Conolly Club. Judge Landis immediately showed interest, and took over the questioning himself. He asked the witness if it were true the Pearce-Conolly Club issued the circular entitled "War is Hell," issued June 4, 1917. Kennedy disclaimed it for the Sinn Fein club. The pamphlet has figured before in the trial, the inference being there was an effort to make common cause between the I. W. W. radical agitators and the Irish agitators.

G. F. Vanderveer, chief defense counsel, spent much of the morning in reading Butte strike bulletins, to show that the I. W. W. made every effort to avoid disorder.

R. H. Chaplin of Chicago, defendant, editor of Solidarity, the I. W. W. organ, also aroused Judge Landis to break into the proceedings. Chaplin, shortly before being put on the stand, began to recall scenes of the strike in Chicago, in 1894, called by the American Railway Union, and the ensuing violence, and intervention of troops.

"What is the pertinency of testimony as to the strike of 1894 in this case?" Judge Landis interjected.

Mr. Vanderveer replied: "There is none. It does not concern the case, but has much to do with the impression made on this witness, and may have affected his writings on industrial subjects."

"You may call another witness," said the judge, "if you have nothing to present but facts about the American Railway Union strike of 1894. We have gone into the lumber strike at great length, as it was within the rights of these defendants to have those facts brought out, but we can't

go into all the industrial disturbances in this country."

Chaplin then left the stand, the jury being excused while Mr. Vanderveer continued to argue that Chaplin's experiences were important in providing a motive for his writings. J. T. Doran, a defendant who got Judge Landis' attention on Monday night with the plea that he be left at liberty on his own recognizance for the one night, when his wife and young son were coming to Chicago from the far West—the first time he had seen them since last November—created a disturbance in the lobby of the court room at the time court was convened Tuesday morning. After being tardy, he appeared in the outer corridor with redolent breath and rolling gait, and challenged the bailiffs to some pranksome contests. He was collared and led into court.

I. E. Worley, a Montana farmer, testified that the I. W. W. whom he employed as harvest hands, did their work well and without trouble.

## INDIAN SCHOOL TO BECOME HOSPITAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Carlisle (Pennsylvania) Indian School has been abandoned and turned over to the War Department for hospital purposes and the rehabilitation and reeducation of disabled soldiers.

Secretary Lane announced today that the plant, originally an army barracks, but assigned to the Interior Department until needed, had been returned to the War Department. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, said this meant that the famous school would cease to exist and its 700 students would be transferred to other Indian schools.

## POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND WIRE CONTROL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An executive order by President Wilson taking over trunk line telephone and telegraph systems and delegating control of them to the Postmaster-General is expected today or tomorrow.

Arrangements for government operation of the lines virtually are completed, but there will be no announcement of details until the President's order is issued.

### NINE FREIGHTERS BUILT IN JAPAN

SEATTLE, Wash.—A vessel from the Orient arriving in this port has brought word of the completion in Japan of nine big freighters built for use by the United States under the shipping agreement recently signed. Three of the vessels, it was said, will be delivered this month, three in August and three in September.

## GOVERNOR MAY ADVISE ON BILLS

Constitutional Convention Favors Giving Executive Right to Recommend Amendments to Measures Before Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The Massachusetts Constitutional Convention today ordered to a third reading an amendment to the State Constitution, giving the Governor authority to recommend amendments to bills passed by the Legislature. The vote was 99 to 32 in favor of the proposition.

The convention adopted an amendment to the proposition, moved by Mr. Hobbs of Worcester, to eliminate a section giving the Governor power to veto parts of bills. Another Hobbs amendment also was adopted, striking out the requirement that a roll-call vote be taken on bills returned by the Governor with recommendation for amendment.

The convention then considered an amendment defining the powers of the Governor and putting under his authority all public officials not connected with the legislative or judicial departments with obligation to report to him upon his request upon any matter.

The Convention rejected on Tuesday a proposed article of amendment to permit the Governor to personally attend a session of either branch of the General Court and to speak upon any pending bill. On the question of ordering the proposition to a third reading, the convention gave 37 yeas and 124 nays.

The amendment was one of a series dealing with the powers and duties of the Governor, reported favorably from the Committee on the Executive. One article was advanced to a third reading, providing for the succession in the office of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor in the case of a vacancy. Under the existing constitutional provision the duties are vested in the Executive Council, whereas under the proposed new article the vacancy would be filled, in the following order of succession, by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Attorney-General and the State Treasurer and Receiver-General.

Mr. Quincy of Boston supported both proposed articles. Mr. Lomasney of Boston opposed the former, contending that while governors now use "secret influence" upon legislation, the pending proposition would be even less desirable.

## Complete Stocks and Unbroken Assortments of Staple Goods are Maintained Here During July and August as Carefully and as Thoroughly as at Other Times of the Year

This fact, that a satisfactory selection of staple goods is always possible here, means much to the buying public of New England and has helped in no small way in making this store what it is today.

A FOREMOST RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS CITY AND ONE OF THE GREATEST IN THIS COUNTRY

*The policy of not depleting stocks at this time particularly identifies this house from practically all other stores, it being the general custom to reduce assortments to such low levels during July and August that satisfactory selection is quite out of the question.*

By a strict observance of the rule *not to deplete stocks at any time of the year*—and by offering only merchandise of reliability at all times—this establishment has long been recognized as

THE IDEAL SHOPPING PLACE OF NEW ENGLAND

# Jordan Marsh Company



## COUNTER-ATTACKS OF ALLIES CHECK GERMAN OFFENSIVE

(Continued from page one)

Impetus of his attack broken, and additional French reserves steadily coming up.

That there may be a lull in the fighting whilst von Ludendorff brings up fresh reserves, previous to a desperate effort to retrieve the day, is quite likely. But there is no reason to believe that the fifth great battle of the von Hindenburg effort has ended in anything but the most disastrous failure of the whole number.

Meantime everywhere else, in Flanders, in Italy, and in Albania, the Austro-German forces are getting no rest, but are being worried by constant raids, always successful in bringing in prisoners and guns.

### The Situation Reviewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Regarding the position on the French battlefield, The Christian Science Monitor's European Bureau learns that the battle line at noon today east of Rheims showed very little change since noon yesterday. The Germans had slightly increased the salient round the village of Prunay to a point behind the Vesle River. They attacked also very heavily with tanks at Souain yesterday afternoon, but, here also, they were unable to penetrate to a greater depth than two to three miles.

East of Rheims, therefore, the Germans have penetrated to an average depth of two miles and fighting was confined to the French front battle positions, practically along the Roman Road which runs parallel about two miles behind the original French positions. The German attacks, yesterday, in this sector were exceedingly heavy and their losses unusually so. At every point on this front, except along the Souain Road and Prunay, German attacks were everywhere repulsed.

West of Rheims, up to 7 or 8 o'clock last night, the battle line ran approximately through Coulonvilliers, Marfaux, Nauteuil, Beval, Maréchal, Compiègne, La Chapelle, St. Agnan, Bois de Conde and thence to Mezy on the Marne. German penetration on this sector was deeper than in Champagne, but here again the French battle positions were not broken through. The two German main attacks were up the Marne valley, towards Epernay and southward, from Dormans towards La Chapelle, which latter town they occupied. This marks the deepest point of penetration four miles south of the River Marne.

"Germans advancing from the Marne at Mezy had succeeded in reaching Fossoy and Crezanzy, having crossed the Marne River. It was between the two latter places that the American's brilliant counter-attack drove the Germans back to the Marne."

"German armies engaged were those of Fritz von Below and von Boehm, under the German Crown Prince. The opinion is held that this offensive was intended as a really big effort and not as a diversion. It is considered impossible for the Germans to launch a similar attack simultaneously or in the immediate future at another point. There may be a breather for the next day or two, in which to mount another attack on the same front, or they may abandon it altogether."

The German objectives were known to be Châlons by this morning and Epernay last night. It is safe to say the Germans have put in over 30 divisions, about a quarter of which have come from France. Rupprecht's army serves in the north, the latter thus parting with about a third of his fresh reserves. The French are described as exceedingly pleased with themselves and the Americans. The French consider that the Germans, so far, have suffered a severe reverse, and a feature of the defensive method was the remarkable efficacy of the French counter-battery work, which, according to prisoners' statements, created much confusion and disorder in the German attacking elements. The French counter-bombardment synchronized with the start of the German bombardment and with most telling results. Reports from France at noon, today, indicate considerable German activity between Rheims and the Marne, but not on a serious scale, and the positions are practically unaltered since last night. The extent of the American front is put at about eight miles.

### Allies Attack German Towns

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Thirty-three air attacks were made during June by the Allies against German towns and cities, according to a statement issued at Berlin. Twelve of these were against industrial districts in Alsace-Lorraine and Luxembourg. Four were against the Dillingen and Saarbrücken regions and one each at various places in the Rhine district.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—British aviators again have attacked railway sidings and sheds at Offenbourg, near Karlsruhe and Thionville, near Metz, says the official statement from the Air Ministry issued last night. Good bursts were observed at Offenbourg and a fire, followed by explosions, was started at Thionville. An airplane was bombed at Offenbourg. Six hostile machines were brought down at the front on July 15, and one British machine was missing. Four tons of bombs were dropped on the Beilin railway station and on hostile billets.

French Opinions on Battle  
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—"The German offensive," says the *Journal*, "is how Gustave Thery describes the latest of-

fort of General von Ludendorff, and the advances from the front seem to justify this paradox. If the fighting has not resulted in a French victory, it is held here, it has at least been a serious failure for the Germans."

The converging attack of the Germans was smashed by the brilliant leadership of Gen. H. J. E. Gouraud, who, according to Henri Bidou, military critic of *Le Journal des Debats*, leaving his first lines lightly held and putting the line of resistance well to the rear, allowed the German blow to expend itself on empty space. After this false stroke, the enemy was obliged to cross a deadly zone, where he was shot to pieces before reaching the real French line. The French losses were quite insignificant.

"It is perhaps too early to speak of victory," says *L'Echo de Paris*, "but we may say that the enemy has suffered a gigantic failure which will cause a sensation throughout Germany."

In *Le Journal*, Henri Bidou notes that the initial impetus, in which the offensive developed its full strength, has been checked, and that consequently the battle has degenerated into partial, or local, actions.

"It may be asserted," he declares, "that the fifth German offensive is a very severe defeat for the enemy."

### German Losses Heavy

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—(via Ottawa)—A semi-official report from Paris reads:

"While the enemy losses were frightful, ours were quite light, especially east of Rheims. If we are allowed to state the figure, it would be most reassuring. Whereas during the previous offensive, we had to send for reinforcements from other parts of the front, this time those on the spot sufficed to sustain the shock."

"This is partially due to the constant arrival of Americans which reduces the unequal proportion of the forces."

### American Troops Praised

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Prominence is again given to the fighting of the Americans at Fossoy and Jaulgonne on Monday by the newspapers of London. Pointing to detailed reports and commenting editorially *The Daily Telegraph* says:

"The feature of the battle upon which the eyes of all the world are fixed, and those of the enemy with particular intensity, is the conduct of the American troops. The magnificent counter-attack in which the American army corps flung back the Germans upon the Marne after they had crossed was much more than the outstanding event of the first day's fighting. It was one of the historical incidents of the whole war in its moral significance."

"Our French comrades should admit the chief honors in the initial days to the resistance of the American troops," says the *Daily Graphic*. "The Americans showed the enemy the stern stuff of which they are made and also proved by their tactics that they have taken the measure of Ludendorff's favorite method. They demonstrated the wisdom of the policy of hitting at an offensive as soon as it shows itself."

"By far the most interesting and gratifying event of the battle," says *The Daily News*, "was the achievement of the Americans. They held, perhaps, the most critical position, and kept their front intact. Their success has a significance which the enemy will best appreciate. The Germans have been buoyed up with the belief that the war would be over before the American factor in the struggle became a reality. That belief is now shattered. It never can be restored. That is the momentous fact that emerges from the battle of Fossoy."

### COMMUNIQUE'S

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German official report made public on Tuesday says:

"In some sectors fighting activity has revived. East of Azyette an enemy night advance was repulsed, as was

also a strong enemy attack east of Hebuterne. Between the Aisne and the Marne and east of Château Thierry there were lively artillery duels. "In minor enterprises and during an advance across the Marne to the southwest of Jaulgonne, we broke into the enemy's lines and brought back some prisoners."

"Yesterday to the southwest and east of Rheims we penetrated into part of the French positions. "By their devastating effect, the artillery, mine-throwers and gas-throwers, together with our tanks and infantry flame-throwers, opened the way into the enemy's positions. The army of General von Boehm has crossed the Marne between Jaulgonne and east of Dormans."

"At daybreak pioneers transported storming troops across the river and thereby created the foundation for the success of the day. The infantry stormed the steep slopes on the southern bank of the Marne and under their cover the construction of bridges was carried out."

"In steady fighting we thrust through the stubbornly defended wooded country of the first positions and drove the enemy back toward his rear lines at Conde-la Chapelle-Monthodon."

"North of the Marne we also wrested from the French and Italians their first position between the Ardre and the Marne. In the evening we were fighting to the east of the Châtillon-Cuchery line."

"The armies of Generals von Mudra and von Rinnon attacked the enemy in Champagne from Prunay, east of Rheims, as far as Tahure, and in an encounter with the enemy, who was avoiding our attack, we captured the first French positions."

"To the south of Nauroy and Morbavillier we pushed forward across the Cornillet-Hochberg-Kelberg ridge of heights to the crater field of last year's great battle, as far as the Roman road to the northwest of Prosnès and into the wooded country south of Fletchberg."

"To the east of Suippes we wrested from the enemy the field of the Champagne battle, between Auberville and southeast of Tahure."

"On our front of attack, east of Rheims, the enemy is holding his second positions to the north of Prosnès, Souain and Perthes."

"In spite of low clouds and a high wind, our aerial fighting force was active. From a low altitude our aviators, with bombs and machine guns, attacked in the battle on the ground. Yesterday they brought down over the battlefield 31 enemy airplanes and four captive balloons."

"The number of prisoners brought in up to the present amounts to more than 13,000."

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The text of today's official statement reads:

"We captured a few prisoners and machine guns during the night in a successful minor enterprise east of Villers-Bretonneux."

"A raid attempted by the enemy in the same sector was repulsed."

"A few prisoners were secured also in the course of a successful raid carried out early this morning by English troops in the neighborhood of Hauluch."

"Hostile artillery has been active today in the Lore sector and also has shown some activity on other parts of the front."

Yesterday afternoon's report says: "Yesterday New Zealand troops carried out a successful raid in the neighborhood of Hebuterne, capturing

over 30 prisoners and 12 machine guns. During the night a further slight improvement was effected in our line in the Villers-Bretonneux sector after sharp fighting."

"A few prisoners were taken by us in the neighborhood of Locon."

"The hostile artillery was active southwest of Albert and showed some activity at different points on the northern portion of the British front."

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Today's official statement reads:

"South of the Marne new German forces pushed forward and attacked yesterday and last evening the heights north of St. Agnan and la Chapelle-Monthodon. The enemy succeeded in penetrating into the Bourdonnerie Farm and the battle continues with violence on the slopes and woods immediately south of this point."

"Further east, despite very vigorous attacks, the French held the enemy in the southern outskirts of Bouquigny Wood and at the village of Nesles. The Germans likewise launched a powerful attack in the direction of Monvoisin, on the south side of the Marne southwest of Ventuill, but were thrown back from this locality by a powerful counter-attack by the French."

"Between the Marne and Rheims violent combats developed in Courton Wood. A German attack in the region of Vignay broke down completely."

"East of Rheims, German local attacks were fruitless, notably in the region of Prunay. A renewed attack by the enemy in the direction of Beaumont, on the south side of the Vesle, southwest of Prunay, suffered a sanguinary repulse. The French positions throughout have been maintained intact."

The French War Office, on Tuesday night, issued the following statement:

"Today the Germans, who have not been able to resume their general attack, broken by us yesterday, made violent efforts to increase their local successes. Both in the morning and afternoon the battle was particularly desperate south of the Marne. Enemy forces attempted to ascend the river. Our troops retarded the advance of the enemy, defending the ground foot by foot; they have maintained their positions on the line of Oeuilly-Leuvigny."

"On our part we counter-attacked the enemy on the front of St. Agnan-La Chapelle-Monthodon. Our troops captured these two places and carried their line on to the heights which domi-

nate the Marne valley in the region of Bourdonnerie and Closmilon."

"Between the Marne and Rheims the Franco-Italian troops repulsed several enemy attempts to conserve their positions."

"East of Rheims the Germans this morning again began violent artillery preparation, followed by attacks at several points on the front. A powerful effort in the direction of Beaumont sur Vesle failed to debouch from Prunay. In the sector of Suippes two attacks made to the west of the river came to naught under our fire."

"The struggle was not less spirited in the regions north of Croesnes and east of Tahure, where the enemy also attacked. Everywhere his efforts were vain and his assaulting troops were repulsed with heavy losses."

"It is confirmed from orders found on prisoners that the attack on the Champagne front was carried out by 15 divisions of the first line, with 10 supporting divisions. The object was to realize an advance of 22 kilometers the first day and reach the Marne on the center and on the right."

"Eastern theater, July 15.—In the region of Vetrinik, Serbian troops carried out a successful raid on Bulgarian trenches."

"In Albania on the right bank of the Devol we occupied the villages of Rastani, Prostanti and Vina and pushed forward our reconnaissances as far as the source of the Holta River. The number of prisoners captured is 620."

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The following statement was issued from the Italian War Office on Tuesday:

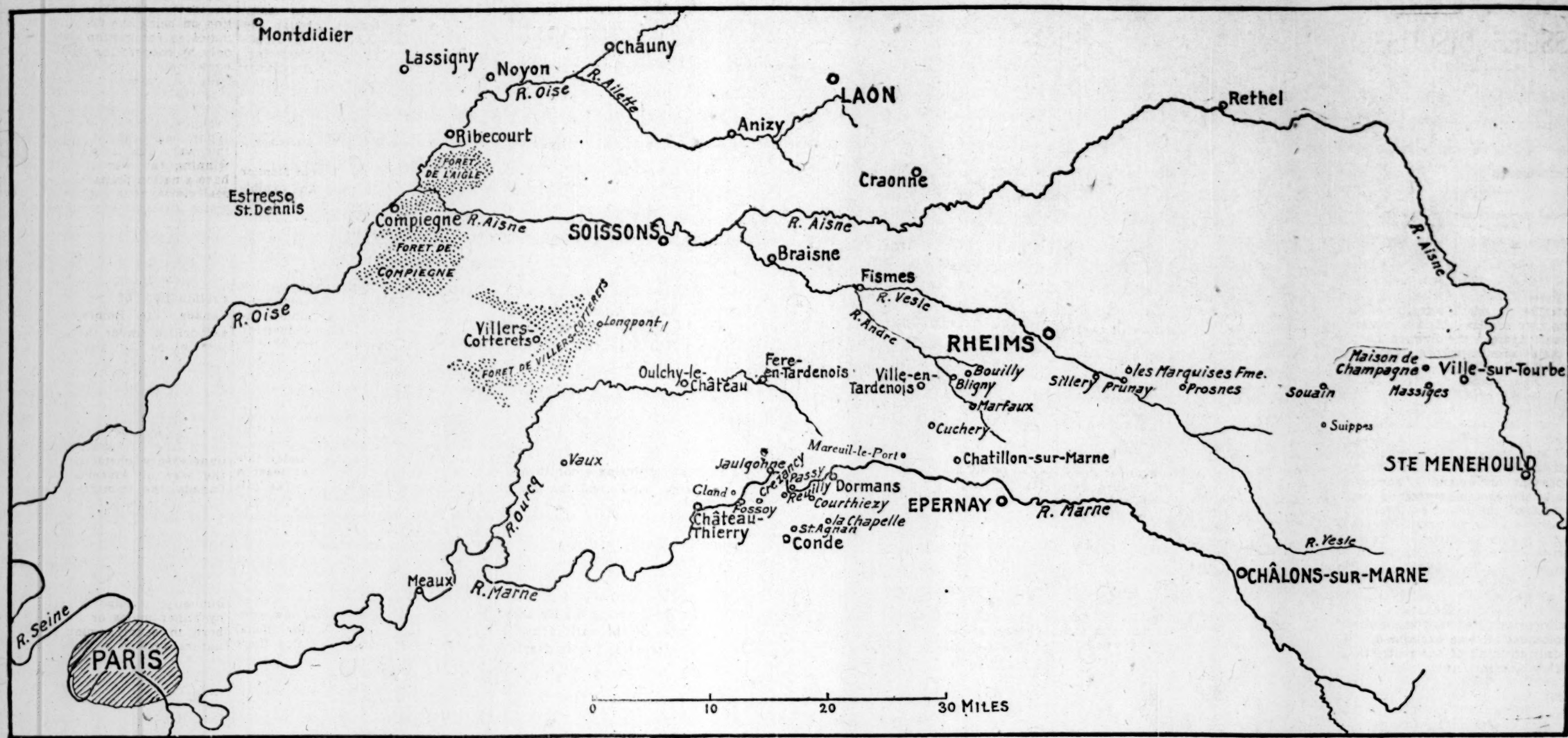
"There was lively fighting activity yesterday in the northern region of the Grappa. Italian detachments gained ground, captured 94 Austro-Hungarian and took seven machine guns."

"Astride the Brenta Valley two Austro-Hungarian posts were driven back and a few prisoners were taken."

"Aerial activity was continued throughout the day and night. Twelve hostile machines were brought down."

VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday)—The Austrian War Office on Tuesday issued the following statement:

"In the region of Monte Pertica and Monte Solarolo the Italians, after strong bursts of artillery preparation, launched four powerful assaults. They were repulsed partly by our fire and partly in hand-to-hand combats."



Map illustrates the communiqués dealing with the fighting on the front of the German offensive from Château Thierry to Massiges

The enemy losses in killed were extraordinarily heavy. "From Albania there is nothing of importance to report."

## GERMAN PRESS COMMENT BITTER

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Independence Day message of David R. Francis, the American Ambassador at Moscow, to the Russian people, moves the Vowarts to the following comment:

"This is a straight blow in the face of the Soviet Government, which can hereafter be under no misapprehension as to what to expect in the present and future from the United States. It is nothing but a blunt, intentional provocation and nothing remains for the Soviet Government but to demand the recall of the Ambassador."

Such a demand the Vorwaerts, however, considers would probably end as did a similar demand in the case of the French Ambassador, Joseph Noulens, last May, when in an interview he justified the landing of Japanese troops at Vladivostok.

Nothing was done, the newspaper says, and Ambassador Noulens joined the North Russian counter-revolutionaries.

The importance of the American's action to Germany, according to Vorwaerts, is that the war is to blaze up again in the East and that German statesmanship is to be faced with the most difficult task of enforcing the Brest-Litovsk peace agreement. Not a moment must be lost, it concludes.

The *Lokal Anzeiger* of Berlin says: "When the American Ambassador speaks of liberating all the Slav peoples he means the tearing away of Germany's eastern provinces and the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary, heedless of the actual war situation and our right to live. The German sword must hack through this wall of unreasonable hatred."

NIJEW AMSTERDAM ARRIVES  
ROTTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The Holland-American liner *Nieuw Amsterdam*, from New York, arrived off the Hook of Holland today.

Remember—Our Low Prices Mean We Are Never Undersold

## "Good Sense" of New York



Men's "Good Sense" Model

The Coward Shoe

Created here in New York 50 years ago, the Coward "Good Sense" Shoe has been a favorite with city men and women ever since.

"Good Sense" is a fine shoe, a considerate shoe, and is made for folks who are looking for comfort in shoes.

Shaped from the softest leathers, it allows every part of the foot full freedom and comfort. "Good Sense" has an appearance of dignity and the feeling of well-worn slippers. Made low-cut for summer.

James S. Coward  
263-271 Greenwich Street  
(Near Warren Street)  
New York  
MAIL ORDERS FILLED  
SOLD NOWHERE ELSE

Don't Forget Our Stock Taking Sale Two More Days Remain BARGAINS in Every Dept. MagraneHoustonCo. Washington Street and Temple Place BOSTON



## FRENCH COLONIAL ISSUES DISCUSSED

Colonial Agricultural Congress Meets in Paris—Some Interesting Speeches and Important Resolutions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Colonial Agricultural Congress, which was recently opened in Paris under the auspices of the French Colonial Union, has been provocative of much discussion outside its own circles. It is a common complaint against the French people and their administrators that they think too little of their own colonies, have not appreciated them sufficiently, have neglected them, and in the present crisis of restrictions are paying a large price for these various faults of omission. This congress serves to make some sharp reminders, and though the President of the Republic was present and made a handsome speech at the opening ceremony, omitting some of the more pertinent observations that might have been made upon the colonial question, others concerned with the demonstration of the existence of France beyond the seas were not so timid.

By the authorities, journalistic and otherwise, a good welcome is given to the enterprise. "At last we discover our colonies!" it was exclaimed. "We have only to think of our restrictions, voluntary and involuntary, of all that we owe to foreign countries in this decisive hour, of the heavy debts that we are obliged to contract with the Allies and neutrals, the gold we are obliged to export. Cereals, cattle, sugar, iron, coal, all these things in our colonies and the only thing wanting is to exploit them. We have not done it." Such is the lament. It goes on in its dirge and with its morals in this way: "We have condemned ourselves to helplessness for the most puerile reasons. It is in our colonial enterprises more particularly that energy and individual initiative have been paralyzed by administrative mischiefs, by calumny and envy. All endeavors in the colonies fell foul of each other and were impeded when jealousy and suspicion entered. See! Here was a man making a show of carrying on his own business and at the same time developing the riches of France. What a frightful rascal! And so very speedily obstacles were piled up in his path instead of assistance being given him. If things had been as they should have been, the colonizer would at least have been able to count on the moral assistance of the Minister. But it was very rarely that this Minister had sufficient authority to enable him to defend his administration against the ridiculous legends created or supported by public malignity.

"And from the beginning, when cabinets were being formed, the claims of the colonies did not seem to be matters of any importance at all. At the end of the day of ministry-making, when all the big offices had been filled, personal ambitions satisfied, and so forth, then and only then were the 'petits portefeuilles'—public works, commerce, colonies—distributed. In this way, except in special cases, the grand control of our colonial empire was entrusted either to some brilliant young parliamentarian, only at the beginning of his career, or to some veteran of a narrow and mediocre turn of mind. In either case, it was so much the worse for the intensive development, rapid and continuous, of our colonial empire. That is the simple truth why today we are short of cereals, cattle, sugar, iron, and coal! The wheat of Morocco shows us by a happy exception all that we might have expected from our colonies if they had been properly exploited. Experience has been rough. We have paid dearly for the reign of pretentious and meddling incompetence. It is that reign now at an end! Let us hope so for the sake of a country that has suffered so much from it." Such is the condemnation by a sound and careful authority. The new administration in Algeria, in Madagascar, and elsewhere is some sign of a change of policy.

The Congress of Colonial Agriculture at the hall of the Geographical Society in the Boulevard St. Germain, went about its labors very thoroughly and came to some notable conclusions. M. Jules Siegfried is the honorary president, and in addition to M. Poincaré, the President of the Republic, there were present at the opening of the proceedings, M. Joseph Chailley, president of the Colonial Union, and a number of senators and deputies, delegates from the institute, the Academy of Sciences, and so on. M. Chailley made a notable speech, at the outset of which he mentioned that at the request of M. Schrameck, the new governor of Madagascar, M. Fauchère had just been appointed inspector-general of agriculture in that colony. Then, remarking upon the heavy debts with which the country would be loaded after the war, he said that the French colonial empire ought to be able to make a splendid contribution toward helping the mother country.

He went on: "This empire embraces among its invaluable immensities, at least 300 million hectares of fertile land, populated by from 40 to 50 million inhabitants. It should be able to feed the mother country and to supply its industries with all they need. Instead of that, France every year buys from other countries from five to six thousand million's worth of foodstuffs and primary materials. It is from the distressing contemplation of such things as these that this congress comes into existence and its program is formulated. With a slight modification of a famous formula we say: 'What is agriculture in our colonies? Nothing. What ought it to be tomorrow? Almost everything.' If that has not been the case for a long time it is because the colonial pro-

lem has not been well put before the country. And that has been the case from the beginning.

"Contemporary colonial policy, whatever one may think of it, is not a simple legacy from the past. It is a transformation from the ideas of other times. The old régime founded colonies peopled with Frenchmen from home. The new régime has conquered countries peopled by natives whom it is trying to govern. And in history it will be to the honor of the Republic that in the course of years heavy with dangers it broke from the apathy of previous periods, and considered it right on the morrow after the war of 1870 to lay the foundations of a new monument which, as we have just seen, supports with a remarkable strength the old construction, admirable and always a little frail, that our forefathers raised in the course of a long history of twelve hundred years.

"Our congress, at which are gathered together from the four corners of the horizon, savants, capitalists, explorers, colonists and disinterested patriots to whom the war has revealed the colonies are and how much they matter to the greatness of the country—I like to persuade myself that it presages what France of tomorrow will be. When, returned to peace and the works of peace, we shall look about us for something that will sustain it and maintain it at the summit of glory to which it will have risen, we shall see that it can only be the association of the European and the native, of natural science and action, of capital and labor, of that which knows and that which can perform, of that which is rich and that which would be rich—in a word the union of all the living forces of the country. Let that be the watchword and the motto of all, and France may expect to live and grow still more through all the ages."

The address of M. Poincaré was specially interesting. He said that in order to forward the agricultural organization of the French colonies they were not obliged to study in the schools of other countries. It was true that they might seek for good examples from some of their allies, like England and Portugal, but it was in themselves, in their French ways and habits, that they would seek and find their essential guidance. Let them call together their savants, their manufacturers, their business men, their agriculturists, their shipowners, their capitalists and their workmen. They would be able without any doubt to carry out the program that had been drawn up. For half a century France had been ceaselessly reconstituting her colonial empire. Of their old possessions beyond the seas there remained to them but a few glorious shreds scattered over the ocean. They had seen Canada, India, Louisiana slip away from them. They found in the conquest of Algeria a first compensation for those ancient losses. But Algeria was still pressed on both its flanks by hostile hordes, and it was threatened behind by an unknown world. Only the fringes of the black continent bore the mark of European civilization. With the exception of a few bold travelers nobody had yet ventured into those mysterious depths, which still inspired more fear than curiosity.

France had taken a large part in the discovery of those new lands. Her brave soldiers, many of whom fought with the same élan against the German army, had penetrated to the heart of Africa and had subdued to French authority provinces which had quickly stirred German envy. Tunis and Morocco were readily brought within the French law, Annam and Tonkin were completely pacified under the protection of the tricolor flag. The huge island of Madagascar had become a new "Île de France" far greater than the old one, and as rich in promise.

This reconstitution of the colonial domain did great honor to France and to the Republic. After the cruel wounds they had suffered in the war of 1870, after the heavy and iniquitous indemnity imposed on them, they had given to the world an example of a nation resolved to do all to maintain peace in Europe, and that they had entirely consecrated the full extent of their energy to this great work of colonial restoration was an effort to which history would never pay tribute too striking. But today, when it fell to them to administer that splendid empire, it would be a serious mistake to believe that to do so worthily it was enough to exploit the natural riches and the spontaneous products. No! No patch of land offered of itself the best that it contained. What it allowed to be taken from it was always worth more than what it offered. How could France forget, after the victory of her arms that all her colonies had furnished men to defend her in the hour of danger? They had come from everywhere, soldiers and workers. They had come by hundreds of thousands from Algeria, Tunis, Morocco, Senegal, the Soudan, the Congo, Madagascar, Indo-China.

In recent days he had visited colonial regiments who had heroically fought in the previous battles, and then, with unchanging good spirits, were just about to resume their places in the front lines; and when he placed the fourragère to the flags, those brave men were moved like the children of the old country, and a smile of pride illuminated their bronzed faces. The same perils encountered, the same fights fought for the triumph of the same cause, was it not true that those were remembrances that never could be effaced? He was sure he was expressing the sentiments of the gathering in addressing to all the sons of their colonies the congratulations they had so well deserved. France, faithful to her ideal of justice and goodness, would remember with gratitude all those who had served her, and from under whatever skies they hailed, she would give them a place in her maternal heart.

The members of the congress split themselves up into various sections for the study of special points and at the end a series of recommendations were made as follows: 1. The neces-

sity of increasing agricultural production, counting at the outset on the native populations who should be instructed at schools of agriculture. 2. The establishment in every colony of scientific departments and laboratories. 3. The development of agricultural hydraulic works. 4. The establishment of European cultivation societies assisted by adequate funds. 5. The organization of transports and the establishment in France of special markets for every product. 6. The appointment of a commission of which the 19 presidents of the sections of the congress will form part, as well as representatives of the administrations, whose object will be to obtain the establishment of a service of general inspection of colonial agriculture, and who will be enjoined to insure the development of agriculture in the colonies.

## USE OF WATER POWER IN NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

CHRISTCHURCH, N. Z.—Those interested in the development of electrical power from the many lakes and rivers of New Zealand are very pleased with the results obtained from the utilization of the waters of Lake Coleridge, which lies in the mountain chain of the South Island, 63 miles west of the city of Christchurch.

The Lake Coleridge scheme is the first of a series of water-power schemes projected by the Government of New Zealand to cover eventually all of the Dominion. The government has carried out the work at a cost to date of £367,000, and sells the current to public and private consumers.

The results of the first two years of continuous service have been analyzed by Mr. L. Birks, engineer attached to the Public Works Department, and some highly important facts about the economic value of water-generated electricity power have been brought forward.

The Lake Coleridge supply goes to Christchurch, a city of about 80,000 people, and to other towns and settlements on the rich Canterbury Plains. The Christchurch City Council, which generated electrical power by steam long before Lake Coleridge was thought of, is the government's best customer. When the Lake Coleridge current came in to the city, the Council was able to reduce its charges for light from 5d. to 3d. a unit, and for power from 2½d. to 1d. a unit, with wholesale rates down to ½d. for ordinary day work and less for night work. The number of consumers in the city rose from 1625 to 387 in two years, and a third of these pay less than 4s. on the average a month.

The experience of the Christchurch Tramway Board has been very gratifying. The introduction of Lake Coleridge power has reduced the cost of power for operating the corporation tramways by more than £2000 a year, though the steam plant previously used was of a highly efficient type.

Many factories throughout the district are using Lake Coleridge power. The cost of milling power in flour mills has been reduced from 4s. 6d. to 2s. a ton. All the dairies and butter factories within reach of the mains are now supplied, and both farmers and dairy companies find the power a great boon. Mr. Birks estimates that the power sent out from the main distributing station, in Christchurch, effects an actual saving in fuel consumption of more than 44,000 tons of coal a year. All steam coal used in Canterbury is brought from beyond the province. Mr. Birks calculates that the coal thus saved represents the labor of nearly 400 men, who are replaced by 60 to 80 men working on the Lake Coleridge plant and distribution.

Petrol is another article saved. The Christchurch City Council is running electric lorries at a cost of from ½d. to 1d. a mile, compared with 2d. to 3d. for the petrol-driven car. (This calculation was made when petrol was cheaper than it is now.)

Already this cheap supply of electrical power has stimulated industry. Caustic soda, imported at a cost of £12 a ton before the war, went up to £45 a ton last year, so the manufacture of the article by an electrical process has been started in Christchurch. These results have stimulated interest in waterpower development in other parts of the Dominion.

The North Island, with its larger population and richer resources, is agitating for line or two big power stations, but the war is delaying the undertaking of the work. No country in the world is richer in water power than New Zealand, and the possibilities of its development are almost unlimited. The day may come when every farmer will have current to run his milking machine, turn his chaff cutter and light his home.

The public would welcome the extension of its use of electricity, not only for its own sake, but because it would lessen the power of the coal miners to throw industry out of gear. Unrest has been increasing among the miners of recent years—some have been tainted with I. W. W. doctrines—and industry has always before it the possibility of a disastrous coal strike. People are also beginning to realize that the hard conditions under which coal is got from the earth are such that substitutes for it should be used wherever possible.

## DISPUTE IN VICTORIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Judge Waseley is sitting as a Royal Commission to inquire into and report upon the dispute between the Victorian branch of the British Medical Association and the United Friendly Societies. The commission can make recommendations, but has no power to compel either of the parties to the dispute to accept them. The recommendations will be merely the basis for an agreement between the parties.

## THE GREAT TIMBER LAND OF VICTORIA

Member of Victoria's Institute of New Industries Describes a Trip Into Little Known Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Members of Victoria's Institute of New Industries recently explored the great timber country of this State with results that will probably have a far-reaching effect. That trip to the tall timber is described for The Christian Science Monitor in the following article by a member of the institute:

We have come from the rush of the city, and are in the great little-known timber land of Victoria, beyond Warburton, walking in the footsteps of a thousand years, exploring a continent, hearing beating winds and the roar of pitching water. There need be no longer vain regretting of past indifference to our national timber question, for we have come to bring the forest into its own great kingdom of utility, beauty and national wealth.

As we have been riding higher and higher the sides of the valleys have been growing steeper and more deeply wooded, fine patches of timber appearing. We break out of a very dense piece of forest into a bridge path not more than about 18 inches wide, cut right into the face of the hill. The River Yarra is a rushing torrent hundreds of feet below. The party rides in the deep shadow of the cliff above, the opposite hill is bathed in sunshine, the pure white trunks of the mountain ash stand out in glittering array against the myrtle-green background; far below in the valley a flock of cockatoos is screeching and preening in the sunshine. A wallaby (small-eared kangaroo) breaks cover and bounds across the path ahead into the scrub and undergrowth. Round the corner a big snake glides hastily from his place in the sun.

Slowly we work into the higher valleys, higher and ever higher, more and more into the sunshine, the track worse and worse, the river more turbulent and farther down than ever. The horse's hoofs in front have a fascination; they pick their way marvelously along the boulder-strewn ledge, at times actually on the edge of the chasm. By and by we move downward to rich river flats where the tangled undergrowth is so dense that progress apart from the path would have been quite impossible. The thick, damp clusters of heavy vines, giant ferns and flowering shrubs make the warm, moist air heavy with scent. One particular kind of herb, not unlike mint, is very pungent when trodden on. The buzz of insects and the call of birds accompany us. As the party moves up and away from the flats there are several creeks to be crossed which flow into the main river. At last, however, we reach the camp.

There is now time to watch the parrots, to note the giant timber on every side, trunks running up to 150 and 200 feet without a branch. On the way it has been mountain ash, but now we are in the first beech trees growing in shady nooks by the water's edge; blackwood is also seen fairly frequently and this is one of our most valuable cabinet timbers.

Eager and fresh our little cavalcade sets out again for higher regions. There are valleys below us and the track is worse than ever.

Enchanting views, glimpses of shadowland below bathed in blue mists, soft, undulating outlines of distant ranges go with us as we make up sometimes sideways round fallen timber, at other times through dense bushes where the ax is taken ahead to clear the way. Progress is slow. The forest, silent, lofty, never-ending, all enveloping, seems proud, undefinable, aloof, yet is ever beside us. Millions upon millions of trees grow in their prime and myriads crumble beneath our feet, soft cushions of the past.

There is heard soon a dim tremulous sound as of a distant organ. It wraps and calms yet stirs and awes, until gradually through the trees at the head of the valley we see the falls, 700 feet of leap and cascade, tumbling and foaming and complaining into the depth below, veiled in a misty darkness of black rocks and giant tree ferns.

The sides of this huge ravine, like enormous sounding boards, throw the waters' voice for many miles, booming over all opposition. Far away in the depth below an eagle floats like an aeroplane watching a battle. All around the giant trees stand an audience in a grand theater, watching an ever-changing film on a changeless screen.

But now the country changes rapidly. We come into the beech country. Gnarled trunks stand with a carpet of ferns beneath the lichen-covered boughs like an army of veteran grandfathers with twinkling beads of water on their beards and heads of little children around them. Riding on we pass through the wild oats, so high that one could not touch the top of them while standing in the stirrups. Then comes the "Granite" country, its massive, ancient boulders lying all about as though some game of giants had just concluded—yet the very moss upon their polished sides must have been there for centuries, lying quietly by when England was not civilized.

At last we come to the Thompson River flowing from us in the opposite direction, and as we pass slowly to the other side we know that we are on the watershed right up to the snowy gum country and that these

two streams which rise so close together end in mighty rivers many miles apart, one flowing through the peaceful plains and lakes of Gippsland, the other through the clattering, noisy mess of Melbourne's dockyards to the southern ocean.

## STANDARD CLOTHING FOR BRITISH CIVILIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England.—An exhibition of British standard clothing for men held in the Technical College, Bradford, was recently opened by Mr. Albert Illingworth, Postmaster-General. The exhibition consists of standard clothing for men and also blouses, flannels and hosiery. The prices have been fixed by the government, the goods being produced under the Board of Control of Textile Industries, consisting of representatives of employers, workmen and department officials. The scheme is being financed by the woolen trade, no public funds being used. At present arrangements have been made regarding civilian clothes and goods to the value of about £15,000,000 sterling. It is estimated that clothing will, under this system, be procurable at least a third of the ordinary cost. The following are the prices to be charged, according to the grade of cloth: men's suits, 84s. and 87s. 6d.; youths' suits, 70s. and 50s.; boys' suits, 45s. and 40s. men's, youths' and boys' overcoats, respectively, 63s., 45s., and 35s.

In opening the exhibition, Mr. Illingworth said that something like 70 per cent of the total wool now consumed in the country was for official purposes alone, and in addition there were considerable quantities of cloth wanted for their allies, including the Americans. They had to consider, also, the restrictions on imports of wool, owing to enemy submarines, and while that menace was well in hand it could not be said that the danger had passed. Owing to these circumstances the prices for civilian clothes had been forced up to an unprecedented level. The high cost of living bearing hard on the vast majority of their people, prices of articles had been fixed, and now the price of clothes had also been fixed by this scheme, which was designed to enable men of moderate means to get serviceable suits at a reasonable figure. Until such steps had been taken to regulate prices pacifists exploited the idea of profiteering to create discontent among the poorer classes.

The government, continued Mr. Illingworth, desired to hold the balances fairly between different classes in the country. The fixing of prices might not be sound economically, but he was prepared to contend that it was very sound war policy for the home front. The result was shown in what had actually happened. The morale of the country today was much sounder and better than it had been 12 months ago. In Austria no serious attempt had been made to control supplies, with the result that prices were enormous and the country was on the verge of starvation and revolution. Not only were they in Great Britain able to supply clothes to the civil community at a moderate price, but arrangements had been made to supply men released from the Army with a serviceable suit for £2. He believed that what had been done in regard to standard clothes had been a great triumph of organization. During the war the woolen trade had shown the greatest patriotism and sacrifice. The only thing which mattered at the present moment was the winning of the war. Afterward he hoped they would get back to a wool trade free from state control.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY MEETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The British Photographic Research Association was inaugurated under the government scheme represented by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research at a luncheon given recently at the Connaught rooms. The association is due to the activity that has enabled the British photographic industry to become practically independent of products formerly obtained from Germany.

Sir J. J. Thomson, who was in the chair, said that he anticipated that through the future work of the association photography would advance to the increase of their trade, and he hoped that manufacturers would look on industry not merely as a source of money, but would regard their gains only as a sign that they had played the game skillfully and done well for their industry. It was of fundamental importance to the country that they should take this view. He recalled how in the eighties the sons of those who had made great industries found the chief attraction of these industries in the incomes they produced. Governments were, however, partly to blame if it was thought that honors were more easily gained by paying large sums to party funds than by adhering to industry. That spirit was, however, disappearing. No pleasure was keener than that which came from making rough places smooth and unraveling difficulties. There was plenty of room for improvement in the photographic industry; the X-rays provided a striking instance of scientific development and there were more regions to conquer.

Lord Rayleigh said that he was a photographer of 65 years standing. He remembered the incredulity manifested toward photography in color, but, though the direct attack of natural science perhaps had failed, the flank attack had succeeded. Speaking of the progress in the production of rapid plates, he remarked that there would be a demand for plates still more rapid if it were possible to obtain them, especially for purposes of astronomy, and he looked in this direction for further development.

Sir W. McCormick, chairman of the

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, congratulated the association on being the first of its kind. It indicated recognition of the idea that only by cooperating with their neighbors could those engaged in industries get the best reward. He hoped that the inauguration of the association would afford an encouraging example to other industries. Photography had been of great service in the war, but it was hardly worth winning the war if they could not have a nation prepared for peace. The really victorious nation would be that which was best so prepared.

## VISITORS TO CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Owing to the strict examination of people coming into Canada, the Dominion immigration authorities, under the impression that the idea has got abroad in the United States that it was difficult for an American citizen to enter Canada, have recently made fresh regulations on the subject. As a matter of fact the strict examination is due to the enforcement of the United States Draft Law. In order to show that no unnecessary obstacles are placed in the way of Americans coming into Canada, the Immigration Department has made public the following regulations:

"Bona-fide traveling American citizens or citizens or subjects of allied or neutral countries are assured of courteous treatment and are welcome to enter and leave Canada without difficulty. Passports are not required by either males or females. Persons born in enemy countries who claim naturalization in the United States or in some other allied or neutral country must carry naturalization papers or a statutory declaration regarding citizenship, which declaration must be indorsed by a British Consul in the United States. Persons of evident enemy origin who claim to have been born in the United States or some other allied or neutral country should carry birth certificates or a statutory declaration indorsed by a British Consul. Persons not ordinarily resident within Canada, but who enter Canada for a visit or for some other temporary purpose, do not require a permit to leave, but with the object of avoiding a lengthy examination on leaving Canada such travelers may secure from the Canadian emigration inspector when and where they enter Canada a non-resident card which, when the traveler leaves Canada, will facilitate exit. The only persons who require a permit to leave Canada are males between 18 and 45, ordinarily resident within Canada, hence only males between 18 and 45 should ask for the non-resident card."

## TOLL SCHEDULE REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

TRENTON, N. J.—The New York Telephone Company has made effective a new, rate schedule reducing its toll charges, as ordered by the Board of Public Utility Commissioners.

## INSTITUTIONS OF NEW JERSEY UNITED

Correctional and Charitable Work to Be Directed by a Single Board—Rehabilitation of the Returning Soldiers Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

TRENTON, N. J.—Methods of progress along the lines of the new institutional program which this State has put into operation whereby the new State Board of Charities becomes responsible for the administration of the various correctional, charitable and state hospital institutions, are being earnestly considered by the State House Commission. This commission consists of Gov. Walter E. Edge, Newton A. K. Bugbee, State Comptroller, and William T. Read, State Treasurer. Under the new provisions the State places her institutions under the control of a state board of nine members, and the State has appointed Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections of the State, and to serve as "head of the department," its chief fiscal agent and budget officer. After describing the constructive work that was going on in a satisfactory manner, Mr. Lewis said that Governor Edge is particularly anxious the State should give its fullest efforts in contributing to the nation through the state institutions being made as productive as possible.

"Another task placed on our states which we must get ready for, and New Jersey especially," said Mr. Lewis, "is the rehabilitation of the men returned from France because rendered unfit for military service through actual battle or otherwise. France, Belgium, England, Canada and Australia awoke to the necessity for this task at a rather late hour, but they have made tremendous progress in facing the difficulty. We will not have time to build new institutions. There are but few specialists now who are not either in the service of the State or of the nation, and consequently the nation must utilize the facilities the various states now admit of in carrying out this rehabilitation work. New Jersey has some of the best superintendents of institutions and some of the best institutions. Let us hope to have the best men and women working in these institutions, thus rendering service to the State first and also such service as they can to the nation. The methods of work are, with little change, promptly applicable for the military task of rehabilitation. But we must not let the federal government take all our superintendents. That is robbing Peter to pay Paul. We need them here.

"I have made a close study of rehabilitation work. I have studied this work as it is being conducted in France and England, and, through the courtesy of the Canadian Commission, I am able to keep in close touch with their work."

## Lamp Shades AU QUATRIÈME

are very much reduced

Fifty of the English paper lacquered lampshades that Au Quatrième used in its Studio as models have been reduced to less than half their original cost.

These shades are in many sizes, from quite small to very large, and there is a great variety of design, both formal and amusing. A few of these shades are not imported—only a few, however—and these were made in the Studio Au Quatrième.

The following list gives one an idea of what may be obtained:

Two shades of a gay all-over design are now \$3.50.

A shade embodying Persian designs—good in color—is now \$10.

Black and gold shade in Italian design, \$5.

A shade with a pale green background and Chinese designs, \$5.50.

Two shades, painted with trees and houses in dark tones, \$15.

Shade of Chinese design, \$10.

Large shade with a white floral design on a black ground, \$10.

One very gay-colored shade of Italian design, \$10.

Large shade in gray, traced with black, that has a painted design inside, which shows when it is lighted, \$10.

Another large shade is of classic Greek design in gray and brown, \$10.

Blue and white decorative waves and a great yellow moon decorate a shade that reflects the Japanese influence, \$5.

Decorative trees in clear green and strange birds and insects are on another large shade reduced, \$6.

Three shades in Chinese yellow, decorated with Chinese motifs in blue, \$10 each.

A shade gay with yellow borders and colored Italian scrolls, \$10.

Small black and white shade, \$5.

Small shade in black and deep color, \$7.50.

Small octagonal shade in blue and white Chinese design, \$2.

Fourth floor, Old Building.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York



## JAMES VAUGHN IS LEADING PITCHER

Chicago Cubs' Boxman Has Secured More Shutouts to Date Than Any Other Pitcher in the National Baseball League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—To James Vaughn of the Chicago National League Baseball Club goes the credit of being the pitcher in that major-league organization who has pitched the greatest number of shutout games for the season of 1918 to date. Of the 68 games in which an opposing team has failed to cross the home plate, Vaughn has pitched six. G. A. Tyler, former left-handed pitcher for the Boston Braves, but now also of the Chicago Cubs is second on the list with five to his credit, but in one of these Carter pitched part of the game owing to the Cubs having a big lead and Manager Mitchell preferring to save Tyler for another day.

Grimes and Marquard of Brooklyn, Fillingim of Boston and Perritt of New York come next tied for third place with four shutouts to the credit of each. Not counting the three pitchers who finished out shutout games, 36 pitchers have been credited with at least one this year.

The most one-sided shutout victory credited to any National League pitcher this season belongs to D. C. P. Ragan of the Boston Club, who held Brooklyn runless while his teammates were scoring 15 runs. The next is credited to Barnes and Causey of the New York Giants, who held Philadelphia runless while their own team was making 15. Tyler and Carter pitched for Chicago in the next when they held St. Louis runless while Chicago scored 14 runs. There have been 22 1-to-0 games in this league. The individual pitching record follows:

| Pitcher and Club       | Number of Shutouts |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| James Vaughn, Chicago  | 6                  |
| G. A. Tyler, Chicago   | 5                  |
| Grimes, Brooklyn       | 4                  |
| Marquard, Brooklyn     | 4                  |
| Fillingim, Boston      | 4                  |
| Perritt, New York      | 4                  |
| Hogg, Philadelphia     | 3                  |
| Miller, Philadelphia   | 3                  |
| Barnes, New York       | 3                  |
| Demaree, New York      | 2                  |
| Ring, Cincinnati       | 2                  |
| Douglas, Chicago       | 2                  |
| Hendrix, Chicago       | 2                  |
| Ragan, Boston          | 2                  |
| Schneider, Cincinnati  | 1                  |
| Toney, Cincinnati      | 1                  |
| Smith, Cincinnati      | 1                  |
| Ragan, Cincinnati      | 1                  |
| Anderson, New York     | 1                  |
| Theroux, New York      | 1                  |
| Causey, New York       | 1                  |
| Sallee, New York       | 1                  |
| Oeschger, Philadelphia | 1                  |
| Mains, Philadelphia    | 1                  |
| Joe, Philadelphia      | 1                  |
| Weaver, Chicago        | 1                  |
| Hamilton, Pittsburgh   | 1                  |
| Cooper, Pittsburgh     | 1                  |
| Keele, Pittsburgh      | 1                  |
| Griner, Brooklyn       | 1                  |
| Combs, Brooklyn        | 1                  |
| Cadore, Brooklyn       | 1                  |
| Hearn, Boston          | 1                  |
| Neff, Boston           | 1                  |
| Rudolph, Boston        | 1                  |
| Doak, St. Louis        | 1                  |

\*Carter pitched part of game.  
†Causey pitched part of game.  
‡Sanders pitched part of game.

Chicago is in the lead as regards number of shutouts administered to other National League teams, the Cubs being credited with 16. The New York Giants come next with 13, while Brooklyn is third with 11. The St. Louis Cardinals are last, having only one shutout to their credit. St. Louis, on the other hand, has been shutout more times than any other team, having 13 charged up against it. Philadelphia and Brooklyn are tied for second place with 10 each, while New York has the lowest record, having been shutout only five times. The record by teams follows:

| Shutout by Other Teams | Shutout by Other Teams |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Chicago                | 16 Philadelphia        |
| New York               | 13 Pittsburgh          |
| Brooklyn               | 11 Cincinnati          |
| Boston                 | 9 St. Louis            |
| St. Louis              | 1 Cincinnati           |
| Philadelphia           | 10 Boston              |
| Brooklyn               | 10 Chicago             |
| Pittsburgh             | 9 New York             |

## STRONG ENTRY LIST FOR NEW YORK TENNIS

UTICA, N. Y.—Early entries for the New York state lawn tennis championship tournament, one of the first of the more important eastern court fixtures, indicate that the event will approach in interest similar tournaments of pre-war times. The matches will be played on the courts of the Yahnunda Golf Club, this city, beginning today.

The entry list includes Marshall Allen, of Seattle, junior champion of the Pacific Northwest, who is now in the radio service; B. C. Wright, I. C. Wright, Harold Taylor, F. G. Anderson and his two sons, who have been playing remarkably well; Seichiro Kashia, the Japanese expert; Gerald and Cecil Donaldson, Gerald Emerson, Paul Sheldon and R. L. James.

| INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|-------------------------------|-----|------|------|
| Birmingham                    | 45  | 19   | .702 |
| Toronto                       | 41  | 29   | .586 |
| Eastchester                   | 37  | 27   | .574 |
| Baltimore                     | 40  | 26   | .571 |
| Buffalo                       | 33  | 24   | .579 |
| Newark                        | 24  | 26   | .480 |
| Syracuse                      | 32  | 42   | .436 |
| Jersey City                   | 15  | 51   | .292 |

RESULTS TUESDAY  
Rochester 2, Toronto 3.  
Rochester 2, Toronto 6.  
Jersey City 2, Newark 2.  
Newark 2, Jersey City 0.

GAMES TODAY  
Syracuse at Newark (two).  
Toronto at Birmingham (two).  
Rochester at Jersey City.  
Buffalo at Baltimore.

## GREAT PLAINS TENNIS TOURNAMENT

First Round Completed and Second Is Well Advanced in Men's Singles at Kansas City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Great Plains lawn-tennis tournament finished play in the first round Tuesday, and several second-round matches were played. The feature of the day was the defeat of Samuel Callahan, a famous Panama Canal Zone racket star. His home is in Kansas City, and he was plainly out of condition, the results of Tuesday's play.

Preliminary Round  
H. J. Ebert defeated Ralph Speer by default.  
C. T. Spele defeated Claude Ferguson by default.  
Merrill Dubach defeated R. B. Parsons by default.

First Round  
R. S. Benson defeated Hubert Davis, by default.  
Harry Dural defeated S. J. Callahan, 6-4, 6-2.  
George Paulette defeated Ludlow Shonard, 6-3, 7-5.  
Carter Wilder defeated Dr. T. B. McGill, 6-0, 6-2.  
H. C. Howard defeated Frank Motz, 6-0, 6-2.  
Howard Penfold defeated Bert Bales by default.

K. B. Uhis defeated Arthur Sternberg, 6-1, 6-1.  
H. C. Ward defeated Roy Talpey by default.  
C. T. Spele defeated H. J. Ebert, 6-0, 6-2.  
R. A. Connett defeated John Cunningham, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2.  
Merrill Dubach defeated J. H. Peek by default.  
A. E. Hawkins defeated Ray Willis by default.  
Ernest Frimm defeated E. C. Hemenway, by default.  
Phil Bagley defeated Milton Clark, 6-3, 6-0.

Second Round  
R. O. M. Bonebrake defeated R. S. Benson, 6-3, 6-2.

J. G. Uhlrahl defeated Clarence Peterson, 6-2, 6-1.  
W. J. Krebs defeated A. E. Hawkins, 6-3, 6-3.  
Heath Moore defeated William Spicer, 6-0, 6-3.

| EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|-------------------------|-----|------|------|
| New London              | 39  | 12   | .765 |
| Bridgeport              | 39  | 12   | .765 |
| Providence              | 21  | 20   | .688 |
| New Haven               | 29  | 21   | .586 |
| Hartford                | 26  | 23   | .531 |
| Springfield             | 18  | 32   | .360 |
| Waterbury               | 13  | 37   | .260 |
| Worcester               | 7   | 45   | .135 |

RESULTS TUESDAY  
New London 4, Bridgeport 1.  
New Haven 3, Waterbury 1.  
Waterbury 3, New Haven 1.  
Hartford 5, Worcester 4.  
Providence 12, Springfield 6.

GAMES TODAY  
Hartford at Worcester.  
Springfield at Providence.  
Bridgeport at New London.  
New London at Waterbury.

## NEW LONDON 4, BRIDGEPORT 1

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Taking advantage of every slip and backing up their pitcher at every stage the New London team went into a tie for first place here Tuesday, defeating Bridgeport, 4 to 1. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.  
New London . 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 4 4 4 0  
Bridgeport . 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 6 3  
Batteries—Reiger and Devine; Ferguson and Skiff.

## WATERBURY DIVIDES

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—In two games ending with the same scores, 3 to 1, Waterbury and New Haven split a double-header Tuesday, the second, scheduled for seven innings, going to eight because of a tie at the end of the agreed upon period. The scores:

FIRST GAME  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.  
New Haven . 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 3 3  
Waterbury . 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 10 1  
Batteries—Walker and Pjura, Minor and Smith.

SECOND GAME  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.  
Waterbury . 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 4 0 5 2  
New Haven . 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 7 1  
Batteries—Tuckey and Smith, Tyler and Pjura.

## HARTFORD WINNER, 5 TO 4

WORCESTER, Mass.—Worcester was defeated by Hartford Tuesday, 5 to 4, the visitors overcoming a good lead in the eighth, when four runs were tallied. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.  
Hartford . 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 5 6 2  
Worcester . 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 10 5  
Batteries—Meyerjack and Briger; Keifer and Greenough.

## PROVIDENCE WINS, 12 TO 6

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Grays batted Manners when his meant runs in a twilight game Tuesday, winning from Springfield, 12 to 6. Hauser accounted for seven of the home team's runs, driving in five and counting two himself. The game was called in the last of the seventh on account of darkness. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.  
Providence . 2 0 0 3 0 3 4 12 8 8  
Springfield . 0 3 0 0 0 0 3 6 6 0  
Batteries—Shriver and McNeill; Manners and McElmott.

## ANDERSON IS CALLED

CINCINNATI, O.—Fred Anderson, pitcher for the Giants, received word Tuesday from his draft board at Statesville, N. C., to report for military duties on July 25. Anderson was recently reclassified. He was originally in class 4, but was changed to class 1A.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION  
Milwaukee 2, Minneapolis 1.  
Kansas City 3, St. Paul 1.

## BOSTON RED SOX MAKE BIG GAIN

Defeat St. Louis Browns While Cleveland Loses to Washington and New York Drops Two Games to the Detroit Club

| AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|--------------------------|-----|------|------|
| Boston                   | 49  | 32   | .558 |
| Cleveland                | 47  | 39   | .547 |
| New York                 | 43  | 38   | .531 |
| Washington               | 42  | 40   | .512 |
| St. Louis                | 38  | 42   | .475 |
| Chicago                  | 38  | 42   | .475 |
| Detroit                  | 35  | 45   | .438 |
| Philadelphia             | 33  | 46   | .418 |

RESULTS TUESDAY  
Boston 2, St. Louis 1.  
Washington 4, Cleveland 3.  
Detroit 12, New York 1.  
Detroit 4, New York 1.  
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 3.

GAMES TODAY  
St. Louis at Boston (2 games).  
Chicago at Philadelphia.  
Cleveland at Washington.  
Detroit at New York, postponed.

BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston Red Sox made a good gain on the other first-division teams in the American League baseball race Tuesday afternoon as they defeated the St. Louis Browns in the first game of their series at Fenway Park by a score of 2 to 1, while Washington defeated Cleveland, 4 to 3, and Detroit won a couple of games from New York by scores of 12 to 1 and 4 to 1. The other game in this league resulted in a 4-to-3 victory for Philadelphia over Chicago.

## BOSTON AMERICANS WIN IN THE NINTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston Americans and St. Louis Browns opened their series of five games at Fenway Park Tuesday afternoon and the Red Sox won a hard-fought game by a score of 2 to 1. Jones pitched for the winners and allowed only four hits, two of them being made by Sisler. He was given fine support by his team mates.

Sothoron pitched the first seven innings for the Browns and was also in championship form, allowing only three hits, two of them being bunched in the second for the first run of the game. Lefield succeeded Sothoron and allowed one hit in two innings. Boston scoring the winning run with one out on a wild throw by Nunnemaker to prevent a double steal. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.  
Boston . 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 4 0  
St. Louis . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 4 1  
Batteries—Jones and Agnew, Mayer; Sothoron, Lefield and Nunnemaker. Losing pitcher—Lefield. Umpires—Connolly and Owens. Time—1h. 45m.

At last Bridgeport has been overhauled in the Eastern League pennant race and New London is now tied with that club for the lead. At one time it looked as if Bridgeport would make a runaway race of it the same as was the case in the National League during the first month.

## TRAVEL TO CANADA LITTLE RESTRICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—J. T. Boumpfrey, British Vice-Consul, has issued a statement making it plain that there are no American or Canadian regulations that interfere with persons desiring to travel between Canada and the United States. The statement is issued because of information that has come to the British Consul concerning the activities of persons, possibly acting for the enemy, who have been trying to create a false impression concerning travel regulations which are no more restricted than in past years.

## DETROIT CAPTURES ITS DOUBLE-HEADER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Detroit defeated New York in both ends of a double-header here Tuesday. In the first game the Yankees suffered their most severe defeat of the year, as Detroit piled up runs almost as it pleased on Caldwell and Vance in their closing innings. Detroit hammered New York for 23 bases. Boland held New York to three hits in the second game. The score:

FIRST GAME  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.  
Detroit . 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 12 15 1  
New York . 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 7 2  
Batteries—Dauess and Stange; Caldwell, Vance, Bernhardt and Hannah. Losing pitcher—Caldwell. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand.

SECOND GAME  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.  
Detroit . 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 12 4 8 2  
New York . 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 6  
Batteries—Boland and Stange; Love and Walters.

## PITCHER WATSON IS TIMELY BATSMAN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Watson, the Athletics' recruit pitcher, earned his 4-to-3 victory over Chicago Tuesday by driving in five and winning runs in the sixth inning with a two-base hit. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.  
Philadelphia . 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 6 8 8 2  
Chicago . 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 10 2  
Batteries—Watson and McAvoy; Shellenbach, Ben and Jacobs. Losing pitcher—Shellenbach. Umpires—Dineen and Nalim.

## NEW BILLIARD CIRCUIT

CHICAGO, Ill.—For the purpose of broadening the scope of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, L. A. Servatius, chairman of the board of directors, and J. P. Allen, secretary, announced the formation of a western association, Tuesday, which includes Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Wisconsin. Ten other section organizations will be formed.

## PICKUPS

Ty Cobb improved his batting average again yesterday, getting three hits in seven times up.

Seven was a popular winning number in the National League yesterday, three of the four games being won by that score.

Boland is doing some great pitching for the Detroit club just now. Yesterday he allowed the hard-hitting New York team only three hits.

The Detroit club appears to have struck its true gait. Winning two games from New York, one by a score of 12 to 1, is championship baseball.

That was a great pitchers' battle at Fenway Park yesterday, with little to choose between the work of Jones of Boston and Sothoron of St. Louis. Each allowed only four hits.

With only four and a half games separating the last four teams in the American League race, there are great possibilities of a complete change between now and the end of the season.

Philadelphia made the National League race a little more interesting yesterday by taking a double-header from the leaders. The margin between first and second places is now six games.

Pitcher Watson of the Athletics was easily the star of that team yesterday. Not satisfied with holding Chicago to three runs, he made good his hold of the score and brought in the run that won the game.

Detroit made 15 hits for a total of 23 bases in the first game of the double-header with New York yesterday. Every man in the Detroit lineup batted safely at least once, and all but Bush, Heilmann and Daus made two each.

Another Harvard varsity baseball and football star has won a commission in the United States service. This time it is E. W. Mahan, star pitcher and outfielder and one of the greatest football players ever representing any American college.

Three home runs were made in the two major leagues yesterday, and two of them were in the National. Stanage of Detroit made the one in the American, while Fisher of St. Louis and McKechnie of Pittsburgh made those in the National.

At last Bridgeport has been overhauled in the Eastern League pennant race and New London is now tied with that club for the lead. At one time it looked as if Bridgeport would make a runaway race of it the same as was the case in the National League during the first month.

## WASHINGTON WINS IN THE ELEVENTH

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Farmer's miff of a fly in the eleventh inning permitted Foster, who had been given a base on balls, to score from first and gave Washington a victory over Cleveland Tuesday, 4 to 3, in the first game of their series. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11—R.H.E.  
Washington . 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 4 11 3  
Cleveland . 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 12 2  
Batteries—Johnson and Anshelm; Pichnich; Morton, Coumbe and O'Neill. Losing pitcher—Coumbe. Umpires—Mortuary and O'Loughlin.

## DETROIT CAPTURES ITS DOUBLE-HEADER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Detroit defeated New York in both ends of a double-header here Tuesday. In the first game the Yankees suffered their most severe defeat of the year, as Detroit piled up runs almost as it pleased on Caldwell and Vance in their closing innings. Detroit hammered New York for 23 bases. Boland held New York to three hits in the second game. The score:

FIRST GAME  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.  
Detroit . 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 12 15 1  
New York . 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 7 2  
Batteries—Dauess and Stange; Caldwell, Vance, Bernhardt and Hannah. Losing pitcher—Caldwell. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand.

SECOND GAME  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.  
Detroit . 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 12 4 8 2  
New York . 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 6  
Batteries—Boland and Stange; Love and Walters.

"1. Bona-fide travelers, United States citizens, or citizens or subjects of allied or neutral countries, are assured of courteous treatment and are welcome to enter and leave Canada without difficulty.  
"2. Passports are not required by either males or females.  
"3. Subjects of countries with which Canada is at war may not enter Canada for any purpose whatsoever.  
"4. Persons born in enemy countries who claim naturalization in the United States or in some other allied or neutral country must carry naturalization papers or a statutory declaration regarding citizenship, which declaration must be indorsed by a British consul in the United States.  
"5. Persons of evident enemy origin who claim to have been born in the United States or in some other allied or neutral country should carry birth certificate or a statutory declaration, which statutory declaration should be indorsed by a British consul in the United States.  
"6. Persons not originally resident within Canada but who enter Canada on a visit or for some other temporary purpose do not require a permit to leave, but with the object of avoiding a lengthy examination on leaving Canada, such travelers may secure from the Canadian immigration inspector when and where they enter Canada a non-resident card, which will place the traveler in direct communication with the agricultural department of his state university.

## COLLEGE GETS FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Among the progressive movements which the American Association of Agricultural College editors has undertaken to encourage is the inauguration of a correspondence course in farming which will place the farmer in direct communication with the agricultural department of his state university.

## A. Warendorff FLORIST

1193 Broadway, NEW YORK  
Telephones Farragut 319 and 4533  
Flowers by Wire to All Parts of the World

## FENWAY PARK

TOMORROW AT 3:15  
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS  
Seats at Shuman's Phone Booth 1000

## WOMEN'S TENNIS SINGLES START

Abraham Bassford Jr. and F. C. Anderson Qualify for Final Round of the Men's Singles

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Play in the women's singles of the eastern New York state lawn tennis championship tournament of 1918 is scheduled to start today on the courts of the Mount Pleasant Tennis Club. The men's final match in singles is to be played on Saturday and the men's doubles on Sunday.

Abraham Bassford Jr. and F. C. Anderson attained the final round brackets in the men's singles Tuesday after two of the most hard-fought matches of the tournament. Bassford proved to be in fine form and vanquished the Brooklyn veteran, F. G. Anderson, 6-4, 6-4. In the other match F. C. Anderson defeated Lieut. John Colom, 6-3, 2-6, 14-12.

Bassford and F. G. Anderson had a baseline duel that tested the skill of each to the utmost. The former was a bit faster in covering court and this proved to be a determining factor in the match. Anderson placed his shots nicely and was very steady, but Bassford made remarkable gets, turning the near ace of his rival into points for himself. Bassford's passing shots were working well and Anderson could not get a chance to go to the net where he is usually effective with his smashing game.

The match between F. C. Anderson and Colom was opposite in tactics. These two waged a keen struggle at the net, each bending every endeavor to take up a volleying position at the barrier. The first two sets were not particularly noteworthy, although sharply waged, but the third set proved to be a test of endurance such as the present event has not brought forth. The set went many times to deuce while each player was striving desperately for the points. Anderson finally succeeded in breaking through with a bit of sharp volleying that swept away Colom's defense and thereby took the match. The summary:

EASTERN NEW YORK STATE MEN'S SINGLES—Semi-final Round  
Abraham Bassford Jr. defeated F. G. Anderson, 6-4, 6-4.  
F. C. Anderson defeated Lieut. John Colom, 6-3, 2-6, 14-12.

## PLAN TO CHECK LOSS OF WHEAT AT SOURCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Everett D. Hoover, Food Administrator of Jessamine County, Kentucky, at a recent meeting of the State Council of Defense of Kentucky, said that the farmers and thrasher operators in that county had been organized for the purpose of saving wheat. Through practical demonstration they were shown that a great loss of wheat results from improper protection while wheat is in process of threshing and while being transported in wagons. It was pointed out that by simply placing a tarpaulin under the thrasher and under the stacks of wheat sacks and by using solid-bed wagons, thousands of bushels of wheat could be saved. He said it had been estimated that the loss of wheat in Kentucky annually represents a money value of \$750,000.

## DOMESTIC SALVAGE PLAN EXTENDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American Civic Association is starting a campaign for the salvage of waste material on a scale which promises to save many millions of dollars annually to the United States. In pursuance of this object, the association has formed a national salvage committee, with Mrs. John Allan Dougherty as chairman, and with headquarters in Washington, D. C. This national committee will act as an advisory board. In each State a chairman will be appointed who will choose his own committee and organize her State as closely and as quickly as possible. The materials to be salvaged are such domestic waste as tin and lead foil; brass, copper and aluminum; old gold, silver and broken bits of jewelry; paper, rubber, cotton and woolen rags; glass fruit jars, tin cans with fitted lids, furniture and innumerable other articles.

## COLLEGE EDITORS ARE TO AID THE FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Among the progressive movements which the American Association of Agricultural College editors has undertaken to encourage is the inauguration of a correspondence course in farming which will place the farmer in direct communication with the agricultural department of his state university.

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## FENWAY PARK

TOMORROW AT 3:15  
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS  
Seats at Shuman's Phone Booth 1000

## FINAL GAMES IN THE THIRD SERIES

Tomorrow Will See the Eastern Clubs Opening Their Last Series of the Second Western Invasion of National League

| NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|--------------------------|-----|------|------|
| Chicago                  | 35  | 25   | .588 |
| New York                 | 48  | 30   | .615 |
| Pittsburgh               | 40  | 37   | .519 |
| Philadelphia             | 37  | 40   | .481 |
| Cincinnati               | 24  | 41   | .433 |
| Boston                   | 35  | 45   | .438 |
| St. Louis                | 33  | 48   | .407 |
| Brooklyn                 | 30  | 46   | .395 |

RESULTS TUESDAY  
St. Louis 7, Boston 6



## NEW LIBERTY SHIP PLANT ENLARGED

Acquisition of Additional Land  
on Alameda Waterfront Will  
Give Bethlehem Company the  
Largest Pacific Coast Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—To complete a site for the United States Government's new \$25,000,000 "Liberty" shipbuilding plant in Alameda, the Emergency Fleet Corporation has just taken over from the Alaska Packers' Association, 13 acres of land fronting 1800 feet on the Fortmann Basin, on the south side of the Oakland Estuary. This gives the additional waterfront area required for the great ship-construction works to be erected at once, rounding out the tract of 72 acres previously acquired by the fleet corporation, which had only 1500 feet of frontage. The entire tract of 72 acres adjoins the existing Alameda plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, covering 155 acres, and having a water front of 3300 feet.

The new plant will be erected and operated on the added 55 acres by the Bethlehem Corporation, under lease from the government. Thus the Schwab Company will have under its control on the Oakland Estuary a total area of 240 acres, with a total front of 6500 feet. Its existing plant already has six shipways. From four of these it launched hulls on July 4, having new keels in every case within 10 seconds after the ships went overboard. On all six ways it is now fast building up new 12,000 ton freighters. The "Liberty" plant, soon to be begun, will, before the end of the year, give the company 10 additional ways, some of which will carry still larger vessels.

In its construction, 7000 men will be employed, according to C. E. Hewes, city manager of Alameda, who added the information that when its ways and shops are completed, the "Liberty" yard will give employment to 15,000 workmen. This will practically double the army of shipbuilders now employed by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation on San Francisco Bay, the present Alameda plant employing 7000 men, and the Union Iron Works plant in this city ranging from 8000 to 9000.

Announcement of the plans for the Liberty yard was made without details by Charles M. Schwab, director-general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, at the time of his visit here last week. It was then said simply that construction work on the new ways and shops would begin as soon as the engineers and architects could complete their drawings.

With the new frontage just acquired from the Alaska Packers' Association, it will be possible to have all the 10 additional ways lead directly into estuary waters on Fortmann Basin, whereas before this purchase it had been planned to dredge channels landward from the shorter frontage of the original 72-acre tract, in order to make room for a portion of the 10 new ways, from which vessels would have had to be launched "side on." Thus the acquisition of the new tract will add considerably to the completeness and convenience of the Liberty plant, which, with their existing Alameda yards adjoining and the Union Iron Works in San Francisco, will make the Bethlehem people masters of by far the largest shipbuilding enterprise on the Pacific Coast, and their entire outfit here, with 30,000 or more employees, one of the largest in the world, quite independently of Mr. Schwab's eastern plants.

## RENT PROFITEERING CAUSES PROTEST

Sheriff and Deputies Denounce  
Practices of Bath (Me.) Real  
Estate Owners With Tenants

BATH, Me.—Owners of buildings have been taking advantage of the crowded condition of the city due to the shipyard activities. Sheriff Oliver says he and his deputies will resign their offices unless some relief is afforded them from the difficulties which are arising over the attempts to eject tenants by landlords who demand higher rentals from people who are paying their normal rent and willing to continue doing so.

The sheriff says that the federal authorities must take some action and Edward W. Hyde, of the United States home registration service, has taken the problem up with authorities in Washington.

The common law relating to the ejection of tenants on due legal notice being served by the sheriff and his deputies was intended to prevent fraud by tenants and the protection of landlords. An unusual situation to secure these premises for letting at largely advanced prices to new tenants who will pay the increased price that is charged is presented. In one case where rooms were rented for \$28 per month the rent has been advanced to \$100 and the former occupants have been served with ejection notices.

In some cases it seems an injustice to eject forcibly such tenants as have been paying a normal price for their homes and dump their goods and themselves out upon the street, poor people, old people and children thus left without homes, in order that new owners may profit by these real estate speculations, says Sheriff Oliver.

## FOUR WITNESSES AT FISH INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Four witnesses were examined today in the Suffolk County Grand Jury investigation of

the business transactions of the Bay State Fishing Company, three of whom were fish dealers and the other a bank official. The witnesses were E. P. Randlett of the fish firm of F. E. Harding & Co., a subsidiary of the Boston Fish Pier Company; John E. Wennerberg of J. Adams & Co.; Morris P. Shaw of E. A. Rich Company, also connected with the Boston Fish Pier Company, and W. R. Whittemore, assistant cashier of the Merchants National Bank and transfer agent for the Bay State Company. Mr. Whittemore produced records of stock transfers of the past two years.

## STEEL DEMANDS FOR WAR NEEDS

Drastic Curtailment of Supply to  
Less Essential Industries Is  
Announced to Be Likely

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Further drastic curtailment of the so-called less essential industries may result from the enlargement of the war program and the consequent increasing demand for steel, according to an announcement just made by the War Industries Board, which said that war requirements for the last six months of this year would be approximately 20,000,000 tons. The greatest output of a like period for the steel industry was 16,500,000 tons, the board stated.

Automobile manufacturers, it became known today, had a lively session with the War Industries Board at their conference yesterday at which the curtailment of passenger car production was discussed.

The board called on the manufacturers to submit within two weeks a sworn inventory of steel and steel products now on hand and told the automobile men that the supply of the United States forces in France was the first consideration.

Some of the conferees said the discussion had ranged even into the field of the political effect of the board's action.

## PROPOSED INCREASE IN FARES MODIFIED

BOSTON, Mass.—The Massachusetts Public Service Commission has refused to approve a fare schedule filed by the Milford, Attleboro & Woonsocket Street Railway Company, under which the company proposed to collect a fare of two and a half cents per mile. At present the company is permitted to collect a basic fare of five cents in each zone, the zones averaging from 1.3 miles to 5.4 miles in length.

The commission announces, however, that it will approve an increase in fares for this company, and permits the company to select either one of two proposed schedules. It may charge a seven cent fare in each of the present zones, or it may establish new zones, each approximately a mile in length, and collect a two cent fare for each zone. It is stipulated, however, that there may be only five zones between Milford and Bellingham Four Corners, a distance of nearly seven miles, and but four zones between Bellingham Four Corners and the Rhode Island line, a distance of five miles.

Estimates made by the commission indicate that the company requires a revenue of \$159,172 in order to pay its operating expenses and a dividend of 5 per cent; the mileage fare suggested by the commission is estimated to yield a revenue of \$152,243, but no accurate estimate has been made as to the probable results to be obtained from a straight seven-cent fare.

## ELEVATED FARE JUMP ESTIMATED

BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston News Bureau says: The elaborate calculations designed to show that Boston Elevated must charge a 10-cent fare have spread a mild form of nonstop in the ranks of the riding public. There is not the slightest chance of the Elevated jumping its fares from five cents to 10 cents at one swoop. As a matter of fact, in the opinion of authorities a 10-cent fare would actually produce less revenue than, for example, would seven cents.

"As a general proposition fare increases curtail riding. Last year the Elevated carried 381,000,000 revenue passengers. An increase in the fare would not produce an increase in revenue in mathematical proportion, however. Six-cent fares would probably kill off a certain amount of traffic, 7-cent fares still more and the loss would grow progressively as fares rise. Thus the net revenue results from 10-cent fares might easily be less favorable than if the rate were fixed at 7 cents.

"The trustees of the Elevated have stated that the immediate need of increased revenue precludes a detailed examination of the question of fare zones and other perhaps fairer methods of collecting the needed new revenue. As a matter of expediency a straight fare increase will be put into effect at first."

## LEAGUES OPPOSED TO PROHIBITION

Labor's Emergency Organization  
Includes International Unions  
Whose Members Work In or  
With the Wet Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Advertisements of Labor's Emergency Liberty League have been running for some time in the Chicago Labor News arguing against prohibition. This bureau got in touch with Max Dezzetel, editor of the labor paper, to ask him what this league was. Here follows Mr. Dezzetel's explanation of the league and the organization of the international trades unions interested in the continuation of the liquor business, for the purpose of staying off prohibition and so protecting their jobs:

"Labor's Emergency Liberty League is composed of all the international unions whose employees are working in or with wet industries. These include the brewery workers, the bartenders, cigar makers, coopers, waiters, the carpenters and a number of others, 25 or 30 in all; in fact, I think there are 32 international unions in the organization. Headquarters are in the American Federation of Labor Building in Washington. They have a special man there as press agent, and a secretary; and they look to it as regards national prohibition in Washington, and also take care of the states.

"The Trades Union Liberty leagues are branches of the Washington league. The Washington headquarters are supported by the international unions, and the Trades Union Liberty leagues by the locals of the internationals. The Trades Union Liberty leagues are autonomous, but Washington headquarters keeps them advised and shows them how to proceed. The local leagues are about six years old, the national organization about two years. It has been quite active the last six months.

"Support is given both the national and the local leagues by a per capita tax on the membership of the unions. That is, the national headquarters are supported by a per capita on the international unions, and the Trades Union Liberty leagues by a per capita on the locals, according to membership. The members pay in order to preserve their work, because if prohibition should carry, they would either be wholly out of work or would find their work reduced. You can imagine what would happen to the brewery workers, or the beer wagon drivers, if prohibition were adopted, and the coopers and many others would lose greatly by it. The entire labor movement feels it would be injured by the carrying of prohibition.

"Organized labor," continued the Chicago editor, "is not dry. Some union men are dry, but I doubt their sincerity. There are a few sincere ones, but on the whole I doubt the sincerity of trade unionists who are dry. These wet unions do all they can for organized labor," he explained. "Whenever there is a call for help anywhere, they are Johnny-on-the-spot. They dig into their pockets to help other unions, and in turn they should be helped."

As regards his own paper, Mr. Dezzetel said that it gave these unions in their fight against prohibition all the help it could give. "We get this copy direct from Washington," he said. "We give them all their 'readers' free and do all we can for them."

Speaking of organized labor generally, Mr. Dezzetel said that almost every state in the Union had adopted resolutions against prohibition. "The executive board of the A. F. of L.," he declared, "is nearly all wet, and is known to be against prohibition."

As regards the labor press, Mr. Dezzetel said that the International Labor Press of America had passed resolutions against prohibition two years ago at their meeting in Buffalo and also at their last convention at St. Paul. This body comprises two-thirds of the labor papers, he said, and all of the bona fide labor papers belong to it, he added.

## CHINESE FILL QUOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Twenty-three Chinamen, being the entire draft quota of one Los Angeles district, will

leave this city on July 22 for the training camp. A number of Chinese have already entered the army from this district, but it will be the first time that any California district has sent a draft quota composed entirely of one nationality.

All of these Chinese were born in the United States, and most of them are high school or college graduates. Exceptional records have been made by the Chinese who are already in service from this district.

## FORMER PRESIDENTS TO BE SPEAKERS

Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Taft  
to Attend Republican State  
Convention at Albany, N. Y.  
—Governorship Contest Lively

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Republican State convention at Saratoga Springs, July 18-19, promises to attract the largest assemblage of party leaders brought together in recent years at a state political gathering. It will be addressed by two former Presidents of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft, as well as by Elihu Root, the two United States senators from New York, James W. Wadsworth Jr. and William M. Calder, Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican national committee, and other men of prominence in the party.

In addition to these attractions, is the constantly enlivening feature of the contest for the governorship between Governor Charles S. Whitman, Attorney-General Merton E. Lewis and William M. Bennett. Each represents a radically different policy within the party on the big issues of the liquor question, direct nominations, control of the party organization and other subjects agitating the public.

All of the candidates are eager for the support of the convention. In spite of the fact that it is unofficial and not binding upon the enrolled party voters, enrolled Republicans will conduct a round table discussion on puzzling problems. "The Preservation of Local History, Especially During the War" will be the subject on which Miss Agnes J. Goodwin, librarian at Stockbridge, Mass., will speak. Following a talk by J. Randolph Coolidge Jr., who will tell of the opportunity open to librarians for war service at this time, visits will be made to libraries of Boston and vicinity.

On Thursday Miss E. Louise Jones of the Library Commission will conduct a round table discussion on puzzling problems. "The Preservation of Local History, Especially During the War" will be the subject on which Miss Agnes J. Goodwin, librarian at Stockbridge, Mass., will speak. Following a talk by J. Randolph Coolidge Jr., who will tell of the opportunity open to librarians for war service at this time, visits will be made to libraries of Boston and vicinity.

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## M. CAILLAUX ASKS FOR EARLY TRIAL

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Joseph Caillaux, former premier, who is in prison, has written to M. Paul Deschanel, president of the Chamber of Deputies, renewing his request that the government hasten his trial on charges of communicating with the enemy.

## WELLESLEY GIRL FARMERS AT WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The second of the three squads of students who are working on the Wellesley College War Farm begin their month's work today. The farm of 20 acres, a part of the campus on Western Road, is in excellent condition, and various kinds of vegetables are being raised by the girls, under the supervision of Dr. Margaret C. Ferguson, head of the botany department. The girls are paid 20 cents an hour with Saturday afternoons off. As the crops mature they are being gathered and preserved, generally by drying, under the direction of Miss Emma C. Gibbons and Dr. Letitia M. Snow.

## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Vorwärts of Berlin publishes a communication addressed to Camille Huysmans of Belgium, secretary of the Socialist Internationale, by the party executive of the German Social Democracy, repeating the party's willingness to participate in an international conference in a neutral country. The communication adds: "Particularly do we assume that representatives of the American Socialists who always have been present at recent congresses of the Internationale are being invited."

## PUBLIC LIBRARIANS TO CONFER SOON

Many Problems Are to Come  
Before Book Experts Who  
Are to Hold General Meeting  
Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—An informal library conference will be held here at Simmons College by the Free Public Library Commission from July 30 to Aug. 1 inclusive. The program consists of lectures, discussions and conferences with reference to the smaller libraries. Charles F. D. Belden, chairman of the Free Public Library Commission, will welcome the librarians, followed by James W. Kenney, chief of the bindery department of the Boston Public Library, who will talk on "Saving of Books in the Small Library." Representing the United States Food Administration, Miss Edith Guerrier, Library Publicity Director, will tell of the cooperation of Massachusetts libraries with the United States Food Administration.

As a result of the recent campaign run by the libraries to obtain money for books for enlisted men, libraries have been established at army bases and Miss E. Kathleen Jones, librarian at Waverley, will explain how these libraries are carried on. How the small library can use some of Boston's resources will be explained by three of Boston's librarians and also a member of the library commission.

The program for Wednesday, July 31, will include talks by librarians of Springfield. Miss Hannah P. Waterman of the North Adams State Normal School will tell of the help the libraries may be to the rural schools.

On Thursday Miss E. Louise Jones of the Library Commission will conduct a round table discussion on puzzling problems. "The Preservation of Local History, Especially During the War" will be the subject on which Miss Agnes J. Goodwin, librarian at Stockbridge, Mass., will speak. Following a talk by J. Randolph Coolidge Jr., who will tell of the opportunity open to librarians for war service at this time, visits will be made to libraries of Boston and vicinity.

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## M. CAILLAUX ASKS FOR EARLY TRIAL

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Joseph Caillaux, former premier, who is in prison, has written to M. Paul Deschanel, president of the Chamber of Deputies, renewing his request that the government hasten his trial on charges of communicating with the enemy.

He complains of "certain falsifications in telegrams," probably alluding

## TO THOSE SENT BY COUNT VON BERNSTORFF, FORMER GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, TO A GERMAN AGENT IN ARGENTINA. HE ADDS:

"I shall have occasion soon to enlighten my colleagues in regard to the machinations to which men have sunk and are sinking in an effort to reach me."

## MOTION PICTURE FOLK ON OUTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Delegates and others interested in the session of the convention being held in Boston by the Motion Picture Exhibitors League are enjoying an outing down Boston Harbor this afternoon. About 300, the capacity of the boat, left at 1 o'clock, and others were to go by automobile, the objective being the Palm Garden at Nantasket Beach, where a luncheon was served. One of the city boats was furnished through courtesy of Mayor Peters, while the city is represented by John M. Casey, license clerk.

A business session will be held at the headquarters of the convention in the Lenox Hotel, beginning at 9 o'clock tonight.

Much attention is being paid to politics, and the election of officers will be held tomorrow. Among the candidates desirous of succeeding Lee A. Ochs, the present president, are Ernest Horstmann of Boston, Judge J. H. O'Donnell of Philadelphia, and Peter Schaffer of Chicago. Various "dark horses" are expected to appear later.

The Motion Picture Exhibitors League and the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry, the exhibitors and the manufacturers, respectively, will unite tomorrow evening in giving a dinner to T. P. O'Connor at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Thus far the discussions of the convention have been confined chiefly to the question of the war tax on films. The delegates are talking over a recommendation that the footage tax be eliminated and that the war tax on the film be paid by the manufacturer, while the tax on admissions be paid by the theater.

## ALLIANCE MEMBERS STILL PAYING DUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Though meetings of the organization are no longer held, Robert Kaestner, executive secretary of the Los Angeles branch of the German-American Alliance, has admitted that many members still pay him their monthly dues.

Though the national alliance announced at the time of its disbandment that it would give the money in its treasury to the Red Cross, Mr. Kaestner said that the local alliance decided that it needed its funds for the relief of needy Germans. All money being received is devoted to this purpose, also, he stated.

The local alliance has no legal charter, Mr. Kaestner stated, being merely a loosely organized alliance of German societies. It has an office in Turner Hall.

## HIGHWAYS "DRY" IN MINNESOTA

Carrying of Liquor in Any Kind  
of Vehicle Into Territory  
Where It Is Not Sold Is Prohibited—Sequel to Rail Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn.—Even the highways of Minnesota in dry territory are being made "bone dry" by an order of the Minnesota State Safety Commission just placed in effect. In order to meet complaints regarding drunken parties going from saloon towns into dry territory. It prohibits the carrying of liquor into dry territory in any kind of vehicle and heavy penalties are provided for infractions. The highway order is a sequel to the rail order prohibiting railroads from carrying liquor into dry districts, and it is proposed to enforce it rigidly. Any peace officer is authorized to arrest the progress of any automobile or other vehicle in any district affected if he has reason to believe that it is being used for the transportation of intoxicating liquors, and he may seize and confiscate any intoxicants found.

Acting under that order, Duluth Chief of Police McKercher has set a close watch upon all vehicles coming across the St. Louis Bay from Superior at night in efforts to make deliveries of liquor in Duluth and in the range towns. A number of violators have been caught and it is believed that an underground system of making shipments into this territory has been unearthed. The last violator caught had fifty gallons of whiskey in the tonneau of his machine, and he forfeited \$150 bail.

Prohibition has now been in effect in Duluth since July 1 last, and it has worked out satisfactorily. As shown by the police court records, crime has decreased more than fifty per cent in the city and the number of inmates at the work farm has decreased sixty per cent.

The last monthly report of the Duluth Humane Society showed that there is now practically no poverty or lamentable domestic conditions that can be attributed to liquor in this city. Of 73 cases reported at the office of the society during the past month, only one case was found to be due to the ravages of alcohol. Only two cases of destitution came to the notice of the society, its work for the most part being the adjustment of marital differences and the correction of juvenile delinquencies.

## MANY LIGHTLESS AUTOMOBILES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
EAST BROOKFIELD, Mass.—Fines totaling \$320 were imposed by Judge Henry E. Cottle of the District Court here, on 32 motorists for non-compliance of the law with regard to lights on automobiles. Evidence was submitted by two state inspectors, agents of the State Highway Commission.

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| Women's Full-fashioned Cotton Hosiery in Black or White.                                    | pair 50c<br>6 pairs for 2.75 |      |
| Women's Mercerized Lisle Hosiery, full-fashioned Black or White.                            | pair 75c<br>6 pairs for 4.00 |      |
| Children's Sox of White Mercerized Cotton; size 6 to 9.                                     | pair 35c<br>6 pairs for 1.75 |      |

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## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## Furnishing the Bathroom

It was really quite an unusual bathroom, this long, rather narrow but spacious room in the little rooftop apartment. Its fixtures were of white porcelain, just as one frequently sees in ordinary bathrooms, and the floor was of shining white hexagonal-shaped tiles. The walls were painted a deep cream, almost a yellow, and the woodwork, like that in the adjoining rooms, was black. Another unusual feature was a full-sized window at the south end, through which the sun streamed in all day long.

At the opposite end, all the way across the room, was built in a shallow closet, reaching from the ceiling to within about four feet from the floor. The woodwork of this—and the two doors were divided into several panes of glass—was of black, and the shelves were covered with neat strips of white oilcloth.

The young woman who had acquired this generous bathroom, along with other attractive features of her new home, determined to make it just as pretty as possible; there was no reason why she should not devote some time to its furnishings, just because it was purely a useful place, she thought. So she set to work.

For curtains, she chose some square-meshed net, the squares nearly a quarter of an inch in size. Two lengths of this material, on brass rods which curved over the yellow shade, hung in graceful folds. She then turned up a deep hem and proceeded to fasten this with a sort of modest Roman stripe border. First, she ran a thread of coarse, light grayish blue mercerized cotton under two squares and over three. The blue was to connect the room with the pretty blue and white washable rug on the floor. Next,

on either side of the blue stripe, she ran in, similarly, threads of orange yellow, to go with the painted walls and also to connect the room with others of the apartment which rejoiced in soft orange-colored curtains. Then, for the final outside rows, she used black embroidery cotton, to give a last proof that the curtains belonged in that room with its black woodwork. The effect, when finished, was original and pretty, although as simple as could be. The glass doors of the cabinet, at the other end, were lined with what was left of the net, which added much to the attractiveness of the room. A small, narrow hamper for worn clothes and a little white stool, with small white rubber shoes on its four short legs, with the long blue and white rug already mentioned, completed the furnishings, except, of course, for the clear glass and the blue and white china toilet requisites which were arranged upon a shelf of black wood, with the black-framed mirror above the bowl. The dainty towels of various sizes and kinds, some embroidered in blue, others in white, were ranged in orderly rows upon the nickel bars.

As its new possessor remarked, it had all the evidences of cleanliness which a bathroom ought to have and, also, touches of beauty, to link it to the other attractive rooms which it adjoined.

One thing which she discovered about that washable rug, which had a sort of velvet pile, was that ordinary dirt could be easily removed by rubbing a cake of magnesia over it. It thickly, letting it stand over night and then brushing it off in the morning. That discovery saved her many an inconvenience of washing, and helped to keep the bathroom as immaculate as she desired it to be.

## A Home-Made Lunch Basket

The sort of outdoor luncheon which consists of cold sandwiches, cake and lemonade, had often been enjoyed by a certain family; but, when they acquired an automobile and began to go farther afield on their holiday trips, some more substantial refreshment was necessary. They shared a dislike of stopping at whatever eating place they happened to encounter, and various experiences with lunch baskets purchased in the shops brought about the making of one at home.

"We'll have a lunch basket that will have all the ordinary equipment, and the improvements we've thought of as well," announced the mother of the family, when shopping for the basket which was to be the basis of the experiment. She finally found a basket in which French ends had been sent to her grocer; a prettily woven one, a little deeper than two quart thermos flasks laid flat, one on the other, and about 12 inches wide, with a hinged cover.

First of all, the basket was varnished, two coats being enough. Then it was lined with white oilcloth, which was fastened to the body of the basket with white thumb tacks. In purchasing a basket to be used for such a purpose, care should be taken to get one of heavy enough material to bear quite a bit of weight. The lid of the basket, as well as the body, was thus lined, and to it were fastened strips of inch wide tape, placed crosswise, to hold necessary silver, salt and pepper shakers, and cups. The family had objected to the plates and cups of the usual lunch basket, since the composition material was not especially pleasant to look at or to use; and so a cheap, but attractive, pottery was bought for this basket. The strips of tape, which held the cups, were placed at right angles to each other, and all the tapes were slipped through small slits, cut in the oilcloth and sewed to the basket.

The plates were placed around the lower part of the basket, with strips of tape to hold them. Two thermos flasks were placed in the bottom of the basket and held from slipping about by strips of the oilcloth. Here, also, were covered tin boxes for food, lined with an especially good sort of oiled paper, sometimes called "glass paper."

The family was particularly proud of the fact that, if they wished, they could have hot food while out on a trip. This was due to the solid alcohol cooking outfit, which was housed in a tin box and tucked away in a corner of the basket. It was found, however, that, unless an unusually sheltered place could be found for this stove, the wind blew the flame about, so that cooking was apt to be a slow process. Therefore, a three-fold screen, about a foot high, was made of heavy cardboard, the folds being tied together with tape, and with this protection the small stove was satisfactory.

Tablecloths and napkins of heavy crepe paper were purchased and laid flat in the bottom of the basket; it was found that, while the napkins could be used only once, a soft eraser would remove the few stains which were made on the tablecloths, so that they could be used again.

Since the equipment of this basket frequently included tinned food, a can opener was a permanent fixture, as was a corkscrew; these were fastened in the top of the basket with the silver.

This same family was fond of camping trips, and so made a smaller lunch basket, in whose equipment weight, or rather its elimination, was considered. Paper plates replaced the pottery ones, and folding cups of light weight metal were used. Folding knives, forks and spoons saved space in this second basket, and no thermos flask was included, since it was found that but little time was needed to heat or make beverages over the alcohol stove. This basket was really a box, and was covered with oilcloth, since it sometimes was not sheltered during bad weather.

When all-day trips were on the

schedule, the family's small fireless cooker had a place in the car, so that, supplemented by the lunch basket, it provided an entire hot dinner.

Air pillows made the car's occupants especially comfortable on long trips, and the rather small members of the family, who had not yet graduated to grown-up chairs when at home, thoroughly enjoyed the large footstool which provided a resting place for their feet. This footstool was so weighted that, when its size did not keep it from slipping about the floor of the car, its weight did.

The large, flat cretonne pocket which hung from the rug rail held a variety of "extras"; in fact, it was generally known as the "extra bag." Extra veils, hairpins, dust goggles, flat air cushions, pencils, writing pads, a collapsible parasol, and a pocket flash light all found their places in the "extra bag." And when the family and its guests decided on an all-day trip, the bag was apt to contain various kinds of work as well, so that at times it seemed as if the whole home itself had been transplanted out of doors.

The woman war worker who belongs neither to a canteen, motor corps, nor agricultural unit, may at last join the ranks of her uniformed sisters, if she cares to adopt the standard dress, exhibited recently at a fashion fête, given in New York by the National League for Women's Service. This dress, designed by Hickson, Inc., they describe as sensible but not aggressively so, one which, although it was designed as a business uniform for women who are doing office and relief work in the patriotic organizations throughout the city—and there are 5000 of these volunteers who are working in the National League alone in this city—may be adopted by any as a general war-time costume.

The model shown was of blue serge, and only three yards and a quarter of the fabric was used in the making, which, as it was pointed out, was considerably less even than the government allowance. Moreover, it was what they called a "dressmaking achievement," as no tailor's services were required in its construction. It was an interesting-looking frock with no trimming, no embroidery, no beading, nor easily soiled collars and cuffs and with long, rather close-fitting sleeves. Instead, it depends upon its graceful lines to make it attractive. There are two pockets of the quiet, retiring kind, not at all obtrusive, and a black satin stole with fringed ends which, so they say, may be turned back to serve as a collar, when the gown is worn in the house, or may be treated as a scarf for street wear. As for length, it is neither long nor short, but comfortably medium.

While the model exhibited was made of navy blue serge, it was pointed out that any other fabric and color of one's choice might be substituted for it, that the smart lines and simplicity of the design could be expressed, as well, in silk or cotton or any material that the army and navy did not need; and that, although it had the simplicity of a uniform, still, it was a strictly feminine frock.

At this same fashion fête numerous gowns were shown, many of them having been made by Cheruit, Callot Soeurs, Paquin, Worth, Martial et Armand, Jenny, Lanvin, Douillet and other well-known French couturiers. These were notable for their conservation of material, yet they gave no sign of military severity; their lines were long and graceful and the color combinations were vivid and attractive. Etamine, a lighter wool material than serge, formed the basis of many of the street dresses, and metal cloth, with drapings of maline, seemed to be a popular fabric for evening gowns. Little embroidery or other time-requiring trimming was



A Summer Coat

LONDON, England—This sketch shows a design for a coat, to be worn over summer dresses. It is made of natural shantung with a long waistcoat, collar and cuffs of dull orange and white check shantung, or, in fact, any other kind of silk that has a dull surface. The coat could also be lined with the checked silk, if desired, but

would be quite successful unlined. The belt, which shows only in front, is black patent leather. This design would be equally suitable for linen and would look charming carried out in dull blue, with a fawn and white checked gingham waistcoat, or in putty color, with a lavender blue and white check.

## For War-Time Working Wear

evident on these gowns, for they were intended to show economy of time and labor as well as of materials which might, perhaps, be needed for other things.

A large New York department store has also been exhibiting something in the nature of a war-time garb for women, only instead of showing one model, it has put out seven. The materials used include serge, foulard and Georgette crepe. The patriotic women who have been helping design these costumes disclaim any intention of at-

tempting to standardize fashions or of offering any sort of uniform to women. All that they desire is to present a few models for street and home wear that shall be simple, easy to put on and off and yet smart and good-looking as well. These fasten easily, so that no help will be required in getting into them, and the styles vary enough to suit many tastes and figures.

Suitability in wearing apparel is receiving a large amount of consideration these days, and simplicity is coming into its own in popular favor, as a necessary adjunct of beauty in dress.

## Some Household Hints

The fiber doormat, which, after being shaken outside, still has a dusty or muddy appearance, can be made quite clean and fresh by going over the surface with a wet cloth, the way of the fiber.

In these days when every one is asked to economize in gas, as in countless other matters, the following practical hints for saving gas will be found useful:

Use aluminum pots, pans and kettles for the gas range, as they take less time to boil, are light and easily cleaned and have a bright, cheerful appearance; they do not burn or rust. In cooking a suet pudding, bring the saucepan to the boil, then, without removing the lid, put an old cushion, made small enough to go on top of the lid, and turn down the gas until it is just high enough to keep the water "going" fast without "galloping." A stew can also be cooked all the morning in this way and be ready for lunch, and need not be looked after at all. In this case, the gas can be much lower, as only a gentle, continuous heat is required.

When boiling a kettle, try to put in only the amount of water required, and put on an old tea cosy, which can be kept for the purpose, over the top. The gas, in this case, should not flare up all round the kettle, but be turned down till it is well under. All the heat is then concentrated underneath, and the cosy keeps it in on the top. The gas should never flare up round the outside of any vessel. The tea cosy and cushion can be lined and recovered easily, when soiled, and should not have frills. There is no danger of burning, if the gas is not allowed to come over the sides.

When using the oven, try to arrange meals so that as much as possible is roasted and baked in the oven, and as little as possible boiled or steamed on the top at the same time. By using a steamer containing three or four pans, one above the other, several vegeta-

bles, meat or fish, can be cooked on one gas ring on the top of the range.

When ironing, keep the gas well down under the iron and place a saucepan lid on the handle. Two irons can also be heated together over one burner, by putting them on a piece of iron sheeting, specially cut for the purpose. The saucepan lid keeps the heat down on the iron, like the cosy on the kettle and the cushion on the saucepan. In a radiator, the gas should be turned on full for a short time, until the heater is very hot. Then turn it down to a low flame, which will keep up the heat. This method also holds good for the cooking range, both for boiling and baking. It is astonishing how few really realize this. It prevents much trouble and loss of time in avoiding burning and having to clean up after anything has boiled over, through too much heat.

Where there are gas fires in the sitting-room, excellent toast can be made before them, and kettles can be boiled and stews and fruit even can be cooked, in fireproof utensils, if they are put to one side of the fire and turned round at intervals. Finally, a kettle should never boil longer than necessary and no burner should be left on with nothing on it. It is safer to turn the gas off before removing the utensils. By these simple means, gas bills will be found much less than formerly, and yet there will be ample heat and light for all needs, without any waste or extravagance.

## Steamed Rice and Barley Pudding

Boil 1 cup of rice and 1 of barley kernels in milk, with 2 or 3 ounces of sugar, and almond or vanilla flavoring. When thickened, pour into hot buttered basin, well lined with jam, and cover with plate or cloth and steam hard for 1½ or 2 hours. It is delicious with custard poured over, just before serving.

## The Little Garden at Its Best

The little garden, at its best, is an outdoor living-room. It is a spot where the members of the family can meet together, in the cool of evening, or perhaps a place where the evening meal can be served. The privacy of these gardens, too, adds much to their charm, and some sort of seclusion is required if a garden is really to be lived in. If the garden is just outside the living-room or the dining-room door, which is the ideal place for it, it becomes almost an integral part of the house itself. Certainly such a garden has a much more intimate aspect than one situated some distance from the house, where it is likely to serve only an ornamental purpose.

With a good hedge or some other kind of screen, the garden can be given enough privacy to warrant furnishing it with chairs and tables. Of course, these articles need not be elaborate or expensive. Indeed, anything but simple furnishings would be out of place in a simple garden. Rustic benches and rustic tables may be purchased or made at home. Chairs or seats, made of cypress on simple lines, and painted white, invariably

add to the appearance of any garden, large or small. Garden furnishings of metal are durable, and often attractive, although most people like the appeal made by wood.

Besides tables and benches, the furnishings of the garden may include bird baths, sundials and gazing globes. The bird bath has grown in favor, coincident with the better understanding of bird life which has been acquired in late years. It may be a simple cement bowl, placed on the ground and costing only two or three dollars, or it may be a more pretentious affair, mounted on a pedestal. Elevated bird baths are to be preferred, because they offer more protection to the birds. A metal bird bath, sold in the stores, is so light that it can be transferred from one part of the garden to another at any time, and so constructed that cats cannot climb the pedestal. The ideal bird bath is shallow at one side, but slopes gradually to a greater depth. If one does not care to buy a bird bath, one may be made at home from a round chopping bowl, mounted on a rustic support, the bowl being painted any desired color.

Gazing globes are not often seen in

American gardens, and are better adapted to large estates than to simple places. The sundial, though, seems to fit any sort of garden. There has long been a fascination about the sundial, and to trace its history would mean going back to the time of Ahaz, who went up to Damascus in 1771 B. C. to erect the dial which is mentioned in Old Testament writings. Many poets have paid their tribute to the sundial, their words often being carved on the face of the dial itself. A whole article might be written about sundial quotations.

Sundials, appropriate to any garden, may be purchased with or without a pedestal. The writer knows of one garden in which the dial has been mounted on a large boulder on the lawn. The main thing is to have the sundial suited to its surroundings, not being too pretentious nor placed in too conspicuous a spot. Let it always be located, though, where it will receive the sun, for a sundial in the shade is an obvious anomaly. You are privileged to grow vines over it, and English Ivy looks particularly well, although Euonymus Vegetus, the so-called evergreen Bitter Sweet, is harder in northern exposures.

A garden should be full of pictures, and nothing can make it more picturesque than the addition of a little water in the form of a fountain or a pool. The bird bath suggests water, but a pool, even though only five or six feet in diameter, with a few irises or other plants at one side and a simple seat, adds a charm to the garden not made possible by any other accessory. There is no reason why a few water lilies should not be grown in the pool, with an occasional goldfish darting out from under the pads.

Among other furnishings which may properly be included in a garden are bird houses and well curbs, although the latter are more likely to be found on large estates than in the simple garden. Oftentimes an attractive entrance adds much to the charm of a garden. It need not be elaborate, in order to afford pleasure to the eye.

The garden which is worth living in is worth a little study in order to make the most of its natural features. Such gardens are most likely to be found in suburban communities. They are gardens such as that of which Tennyson wrote:

"Not wholly in the busy world, nor quite beyond it, blooms the garden that I love."

## Evaporating the Garden Vegetables

A distinction is made between the evaporation and the drying of vegetables and fruits. Many years before householders became familiar with the art of canning, they practised the drying of garden crops in the sun. This plan can still be followed, but it has many drawbacks. Several days are required, and the sun cannot be depended upon when sunshine is wanted. Perhaps the easiest vegetable to dry is sweet corn, but even corn can be evaporated to greater advantage.

Many kinds of evaporators have been invented and put on the market. They vary in cost from \$1.50 to \$12.50. For that matter, though, an efficient evaporator can be made at home without much difficulty. Even when an evaporating machine is purchased, the ultimate cost is not greater than that of jars and rubbers, while much less storage space is required. A bulletin, describing in detail the different evaporating devices available, can be obtained by writing either to the Department of Agriculture at Washington or to the National War Garden Commission in the same city.

A simple way to dry vegetables is to set them in the oven on plates, the oven door being left wholly or partly open. Wire trays, for use in the oven, can be purchased at a low price in the stores or made at home. A square of cheese cloth should be laid over the trays, before the vegetables are placed on them. A home-made drier may be suspended from the ceiling, over the kitchen range, and used while cooking is being done. A new plan is to use an electric fan, in place of heat. The vegetables or fruit are placed on trays, with the fan near one end, so that the current of air will pass along the tray top. This is a quick method, although, of course, the expense depends upon the cost of the current. Peas, shell beans, and sweet corn are, perhaps, the easiest of all vegetables to evaporate. It is chiefly important that they be picked at just the right stage for use on the table. One mistake, made by many beginners last year, was in allowing the vegetables to become too old. It is particularly necessary to have lima beans young and tender. String beans evaporate fairly well, but perhaps, on the whole, it is better to put them down in salt.

Squashes and pumpkins may be evaporated readily and will make almost as good pies as the fresh vegetables. People who have no facilities for storing pumpkins and squashes, which are rather hard to keep through the winter, will find the evaporation plan a most desirable one. Cauliflower can be evaporated, but will almost invariably turn dark. It can be used to advantage, though, in soups. Celery tops, sage, mint and other herbs are commonly dried in the sun, yet can be evaporated easily by artificial heat and in a much shorter time.

It is possible to "evaporate" many other vegetables, but those mentioned are of the greatest importance. Beets are rather better canned than evaporated, if taken when only half grown. Carrots, parsnips, and beets can usually be stored in boxes of sand in the cellar. Much emphasis is being placed on the value of evaporation this year, because it saves the necessity of using glass jars or tin cans, as well as rubber rings. Moreover, it offers a simple way of keeping all the surplus vegetables for use next winter. Some failures are reported by the people who tried evaporating the garden vegetables last year, but they have been due mostly to two mistakes. Either the vegetables were not picked at the proper time, or too high a temperature was used at the beginning. With too much heat, the vegetables will be

seared on the outside, rather than dried, throughout, and will not be very palatable when soaked out later.

When drying in the oven, the door must never be closed; when an oil or gas stove is used, the blaze must be turned very low. Speaking in a general way, the temperature should not be more than 110 degrees at the beginning. It can gradually be raised to 140 or 150 degrees. The time required will vary. Sometimes two hours are enough, and again six may be needed. The vegetables should always be dried, as soon as they can be prepared, and should be sound as well as fresh.

After they are dried, take pains to store them in a receptacle which will exclude insects of all kinds, including small flies. Stout paper bags will serve, and the boxes in which crackers are purchased can be saved for this purpose. Altogether, the subject of evaporation is one which merits more attention on the part of housekeepers. It is a war-time measure of great importance.

## Three Wheatless Cakes

Here are recipes for three wheatless cakes, sent out by the Food Administration in its drive to explain and encourage the use of grains other than wheat during this summer season.

**Corn Flour Sponge Cake**—The ingredients are: 1 cup of corn flour, 1 cup of sugar, 4 eggs, 2 tablespoons of lemon, 2 teaspoons of baking powder, ½ teaspoon of salt. Separate the whites from the yolks of the eggs. Beat the yolks until thick and of a light lemon color. Beat the sugar into the stiffened yolks, and add the lemon juice. Fold in alternately the stiffly beaten whites and flour. Bake in an ungreased pan for 35 to 40 minutes. Start in a moderate oven, and when about half done, raise the temperature to that of a hot oven.

**Chocolate Cake**—With Corn Flour and Ground Rolled Oats.) The ingredients are: ½ cup of fat, 2-3 cup of

sugar, 1 cup of sirup, 3 eggs, ¼ cup of milk, 1 teaspoon of salt, 2 cups of corn flour, ½ cup of ground rolled oats, 6 teaspoons of baking powder, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon, 2 squares of chocolate, 1 teaspoon of vanilla.

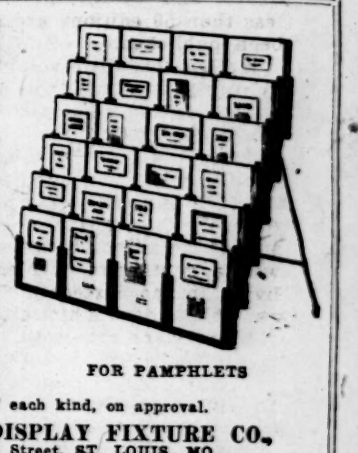
**Spice Cake**—(100 per cent barley flour.) The ingredients are: ½ cup of fat, 2-3 cup of sugar, 1 cup of sirup, 3 eggs, ¼ cup of milk, 1 teaspoon of vanilla, ½ teaspoon ginger, 6 teaspoons of baking powder, 1 teaspoon of salt, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon, ½ teaspoon of cloves, 1 teaspoon of allspice, 3½ cups of barley flour, 1 cup of raisins.

**Method of Mixing**—Cream the fat, sugar and egg yolk. Add the sirup and mix well. Add alternately the liquid, and the dry ingredients sifted together. Add the flavoring and fold in the well beaten egg whites. Bake for one hour in a moderate oven. After twenty minutes, raise the temperature to that of a hot oven.

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## THE ROMANCE OF THE BOOK

### A Random Hour in My Library

We have studied the struggle of the patrons of art against the demands of the people in requiring Gutenberg's invention to be made practical—that they might have books to read; we have studied the significance of movable types in the history of the world; we have made ourselves familiar with various masterpieces of printing; the product of the master printers of Italy, France and Belgium; we have watched the decline of the art of printing, and have seen England reclaim it through John Baskerville, William Morris has demonstrated to us what printing can be made in the hands of a decorative artist; Cobden-Sanderson has pointed out what the book means in the hands of an idealistic craftsman; while Jean Grolier and Richard de Bury have been cited as examples of real lovers of the book.

Now I ask you to come down to the present moment and pass a random hour with me in my library. What do the books you own mean to you? What do you know about the books in your library beyond their intellectual content or their physical appearance; and if this is all, are you satisfied to stop there?

To me a book means more if I am familiar with the author and the conditions under which he lived and worked, and particularly those conditions which obtained while the book in question was being written. Let us make a cursory pilgrimage from shelf to shelf and let me tell you what some of the volumes conjure up for me.

First of all, I pick up a diminutive Guillaume edition of "Paul and Virginia," and it recalls to my mind that, although this is considered a purely fictitious narrative, it is, as a matter of fact, largely based upon fact. It reminds me of the struggle which its author, St. Pierre, experienced in giving birth to his genius, producing this story, which is now immortal, in a garret on the Rue St. Etienne-dumont in Paris. A certain Madame Necker invited the author to bring his precious manuscript into her salon and to submit it to the criticism of her distinguished and intelligent guests. These included M. Necker, Abbé Galiani, M. de Buffon, and M. Germain. With so much at stake no wonder that the author approached his reading timorously. Silence greeted the early pages; later the distinguished gathering became restless, and presently one of the guests glanced at his watch and called for his horses. One of the company slept peacefully. Some of the ladies, it is true, wept; but their host taunted them good-naturedly upon their emotion, and the general criticism was that the story was commonplace and tedious. Poor St. Pierre fled back to his garret, determined to suppress his manuscript rather than to run the risk of further mortification.

Fortunately for posterity, an artist named Joseph Vernet good-naturedly asked St. Pierre to read his new story. By this time, the despondent author realized that the worst that could happen had happened. So, in the attitude of one delivering a funeral oration, he complied with his friend's request. As the artist listened, the charm of "Paul and Virginia" fell upon him, and from time to time he uttered involuntary exclamations of pleasure. When the reading was completed, Vernet said to St. Pierre, "My friend, you are a great painter, and I dare to promise you a splendid reputation." Thus encouraged, St. Pierre at last submitted his manuscript to a publisher, and within the first year no less than 50 editions are said to have been published.

We lay this little volume down and by way of contrast take in our hands one of the large quarto volumes of Montaigne, which are Bruce Rogers' masterpiece. The edition is a joy in itself, the text is a delight to read; yet the style would confuse me did I not realize how perfect an expression it was of the author himself. Montaigne was a gentleman of elegant leisure, living in the sixteenth century, who was able to devote himself to his hobby of literary and scholarly pursuits. His essays were written not to be published for general reading, but because he wished to leave to his relatives and his friends a mental portrait of himself even including his defects. What placed them among the classics of literature was not the style nor even the subject matter; but rather the manner of thinking shown by the author, and the record which they contain of the intellectual and moral complexion of his period.

The next volume I hand to you, taken at random, is "Pepe's Diary." This recalls to me a delightful afternoon spent in Cambridge, England, when I was permitted to hold the original manuscript of this book in my hand, and I remember my surprise and chagrin, on opening it, to find it written in shorthand characters. "Pepe's Diary" is not a book; it is a companionship; and while enjoying this companionship, one feels himself one of the actual characters, and a part of the events of that extraordinary epoch.

Let us turn to my poetry shelf and glance at this Dover edition of Spenser's "Fairy Queen." Pope once said to Spenser, "After reading a canto of Spenser two or three days ago to an old lady, she said I had been showing her a gallery of pictures." We share the old lady's judgment; but is not its importance and interest greater when we realize that Spenser, "the poet's poet," was the inspiration of most of the poets of succeeding ages, and particularly of Milton? Cowley, Dryden's master, read the "Fairy Queen" when a boy, and said that it made him "irrevocably a poet"; and among other enthusiasts were Shelley, Byron, Coleridge, Gray, Keats, Thomson, and Wordsworth.

Standing beside the "Fairy Queen"

is Milton's "Paradise Lost." The poem interests me, but the poet much more. The fact that he did not begin his composition until he was 47 years of age is a suggestion to me that perhaps the best years of my own life still lie before me; the fact that he could write in blind, poor, persecuted, and lonesome is a reproach to me in letting lesser obstacles stand between me and my accomplishment. I like to think of Milton leaning back obliquely in his easy chair, composing his unpremeditated lines, then calling to his daughter and begging her to place the fugitive words in permanent form upon paper.

The "Ancient Mariner" always interested me, but more so after I discovered Wordsworth's statement regarding its origin. "The poem originated," says Wordsworth, "out of want of five pounds which Coleridge and I needed to make a tour together in Devonshire. We agreed to write jointly a poem the subject of which Coleridge took from a dream which a friend of his had once dreamt concerning a person suffering under a dire curse from the commission of some crime. I supplied the crime, the shooting of the albatross, from an accident I had met in one of Shelvocke's voyages. We tried the poem jointly for a day or two; but we pulled different ways and only a few lines of it are mine."

The "Scarlet Letter" to most of us means merely a fascinating story, beautifully written, but it assumes a more romantic phase when one remembers that it was produced at a time when Hawthorne had practically abandoned all hope of succeeding as a writer. His publisher, Field, called upon him one day in Salem and found him in a most despondent mood. As Field was leaving, Hawthorne handed him a roll of manuscript, requesting him to take it home to examine and report upon, saying as they parted, "It is either very good or very bad; I don't know which." In spite of his publisher's letter extolling the story, Hawthorne refused to be convinced, and, as an experiment, read it aloud to Mrs. Hawthorne. "It broke her heart," he said, "and sent her to bed," which I look upon as a triumphant success.

As we pick up Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," there seems little about it to suggest a London fog. Yet it was during one of the darkest of London's dark days that this book was written. Irving was walking over Westminster Bridge one day with his brother, when he began to relate to him some of the old Dutch stories he had heard in Tarrytown years before, in his youth. As he told them, the thought came suddenly to him that the subject might be turned into a book. Leaving his brother precipitately, he returned to his lodgings and jotted down all he could remember of what he had just related, and other details which came back to him. Next day, forgetful of the fog around him, he produced his immortal "Legend."

We are not making very rapid progress in our pilgrimage around my library, and this I find is the history of each experience. I start to make the round, and even though I have you with me for company, I find it impossible for me to get beyond a few chosen books different in titles but alike in suggestion, which recall so much of the romance of the past.

Each book is a veritable "enchanted carpet." I do not offer this carpet to you—for you have it in your own library, and I beseech of you to make use of it. —S. T.

### AUSTRALIAN WHEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau.

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The great problem in Australia at present is not how to grow wheat but how to ship it. Production is abundant but transportation is restricted. The Commonwealth today is a huge improvised granary. It can be said, however, that the outlook for getting the immense quantities of grain from where they are not wanted to where they are improving with America's shipping activity.

The farmers, according to the official figures which have just been issued, took off 28,692,590 bushels of wheat in the season, an average of 12.18 bushels to the acre. In addition they grew 1,585,556 bushels of barley and 1,291,342 bushels of oats.

### SOLDIERS' MAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau.

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Few more convincing proofs of Australia's love for her soldiers could be found than the enormous mail sent overseas last year, approximating 40,000,000 items, of which 36,000,000 were letters. Assuming that the total strength at any one time of the forces at the front was 200,000, the average annual mail of each soldier comprised nearly 200 letters and parcels. It is estimated that 95.4 per cent of the recent mail matter sent from Australia to the Australian Imperial Force has been correctly delivered, and the non-delivery of the balance, 4.6 per cent, is mainly due to causes beyond the control of the postal authorities.

### IMPORTANT DISCOVERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau.

BRISBANE, Q.—An important discovery of scheelite is reported from Percyville, near Kidston, N. Q. The ore is valued according to its percentage of tungsten, which is of great value in hardening steel, as well as for supplying the filaments in electric lights. The value of the discovery can be gauged from the fact that already there is 12 tons of ore at grass, whereas the record production of scheelite for any one year in Queensland only equaled nine tons.

## IN THE LIBRARIES

It is a commonplace that the best comprehension of history in the process of being made is inseparable from familiarity with the history that has been made; that is to say, that no one can comprehend rightly or weigh accurately great events in human history occurring at his door, unless he knows something, and a good deal, of the paths of human experience that have converged upon that point. And so the public libraries all over the United States that are endeavoring to get people to read books relating to the history of the country, and of other countries, up to the crucial events of the present, are performing a positive and lasting good work. In the new world of privilege and responsibility which is opening to the ordinary citizen, and which it has become impossible for him to ignore, the library is finding its opportunity to show a reason for its being, beyond any previously furnished, and to exert a moral and patriotic influence equal to the most sanguine hope of its originators.

For one thing, it is at hand to supply the needed facilities for what may be called a new manner of reading, a logical outcome of the altered condition of society. Where is the "browser" in the library that we all once knew and that some of us were? Practically non-existent, for the time at any rate. With the constant obtrusion of stirring and weighty events, bringing with them new relationships and unmet duties, the library user now, whether of his own cherished collection, or of that provided for the public, is apt to know what he wants and why, and is interested in the quickest way to arrive at it. Instead of the leisurely cutting of leaves and dilettante lingering over the first savor of a precious volume, the reading is approached with something of the directness with which a mechanic grasps his tools, or the office man takes up the day's detail. And one way or another, the reading is for use, not for mere delight; not even for cultural benefit, but for service. The emphasis has shifted from meum to tuum, from self-culture, once so earnestly advocated, to a more or less open-eyed seeking after righteousness.

A living sign of this is the constantly recurring note in the reports from libraries as to the effect of the times upon the character of the books in request. Generally speaking, German books, even such as are free from suspicion of propaganda, are less and less called for. Goethe's and Schiller's Germany lie behind us somewhere. Sometimes we may find it again in their writings; but just now all the associations with the name of Germany are so diverse from the moral ideals for which the awakened nations are contending, that a separation has taken place even in regard to these authors.

The mass of the people are reading history, the plainly educated as well as the literary classes; not only the history of the war, but of other wars, and especially of wars that have been consciously waged for freedom. What is still better, constitutional history, the acts and declarations of statesmen, and the evolution of great political and moral movements are being studied by men and women who have never before considered the forces back of every great human struggle. There is a tendency, also, to study the history of industry and of economics, alongside of the developments of the present. Books on electricity, aviation, and all the useful arts, which used to gather dust while awaiting the spellbinding reader who came occasionally, have been cleansed by activity. One library reports, and this is typical, that there has been actual contention over who should have the books on aviation, submarine warfare, and military tactics. There is apparently no danger that we shall cease altogether to read novels; but the greater number of libraries note a falling off in the call for fiction, in proportion as the books on the war literature and history shelves increase in number and circulation. Whatever the specific effect which has been produced by the war upon the character of the books required, it is in all cases a change for the better; on the side of more independent thinking, less mental luxury, and in behalf of mankind.

The libraries are making a sincere attempt to fulfill this growing opportunity. Earnest men and women of the library profession are devoting their time and gifts with genuine unselfishness to the task of establishing the public library once for all as an indispensable public servant, in that particular field which is uniquely its own.

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own. City governments can help by seeing to it that libraries have commensurate appropriations; citizens can help by cooperating in the food work and the camp work in which all libraries are engaged at the request of the government, and with very solid and gratifying results up to the present time. They can help by being helped, by making faithful use of the advantages opened to them with the opening of the library doors every morning, and by making these advantages known to others who need but are not aware of them.

Public service is inherently dual in nature. "How shall they preach unless they be sent?" The public libraries of the United States are, on the whole, alive to their opportunity for high service; they will perform it with more and more competency as the intelligent public of advanced ideals sanctions, supports and "sends" them.

Partly as an answer to many questions arising from the aircraft situation, and partly as a tribute to the accomplishment of an American sculptor, the Springfield Public Library is exhibiting in the Hall of Sculpture of the Museum, during July and August, a collection of photographic reproductions of the work of Gustav Borglum. Many of his pieces are classical Greek in name, but modern and American in interpretation. Among these is his "Atlas"—a woman bearing the weight of the earth; and his "Mares of Diomedes," which represents the horse stealing once a characteristic episode of the western plains. The collection will also include his "Nero," a terrible type showing the utter ugliness of despotism; and his head of Lincoln in the Capitol at Washington.

The second installment of vacation book lists contributed by members of the staff of the Chicago Public Library comprises about 200 titles under group headings such as Joy, These United States, The Gentle Reader, A Une Après-Midi D'été (a decade of French books selected and annotated by a patron of the library), American Ideals, A Comical Current, Adventures on New Trails. Two other groups,—"Seaside Yarns and A Chest of Yarns," were compiled in response to a plea for a list of sea stories, for those who would find special vacation by the sea, but must find it this year in books. These include the tales of Dana, Bullen, Conrad, Kipling, Stevenson, books of sea poems, ballads and chantes, and Van Dyke's "The Onal Sea" with its wonderful descriptions of color. This installment reaches a higher literary level than the first one, and the lists are of more worth for purposes outside of their special object.

## DELEGATES DISCUSS LABOR PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

DES MOINES, Ia.—Representatives from 16 states and from Canada attended the convention of the Association of Government Labor Officials of the United States and Canada, in session here. Better coordination of government labor departments of the various states, study of methods of meeting problems of housing, factory sanitation, industrial education, labor conditions and wage regulation, were themes of the meeting.

J. B. Clinebinst of the Federal Child Labor Bureau at Washington told of the work of that department, and warned the delegates that unless attention of the present congress is called to the importance of the bureau, there was danger of its discontinuance. C. H. Younger, Washington Commissioner of Labor, made a plea for uniform labor legislation.

"Only the education that can be capitalized and commercialized is of real value today," George F. Hambricht of Wisconsin told the representatives at a later session, "for temperament and natural fitness will always be the basic determinants." He said that 1,000,000 children a year were leaving the sixth grade to enter industrial fields.

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## GERMANY AND SWISS TRADE

### An Attempt Is Made to Control the Whole of the Swiss Dye Industry

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Cut off effectively by the Allies' blockade from doing any export trade worth mentioning, German manufacturers are watching most jealously and bitterly all the efforts being made by the enemy states and the neutrals to capture German trade in foreign markets. Switzerland especially is the object of German suspicion, as her manufacturers in certain departments of industry have been doing their best to oust the Germans in overseas countries. This is particularly the case in the dyeing industry and it is interesting to note Germany's last counter move against this trade.

Since last March no German dyestuffs factory has sent any more goods to Switzerland. As Switzerland has a well-developed aniline dye industry of her own, this German boycott of the Swiss dyers has no special economic significance. Nevertheless, the reasons for the boycott are characteristic of Germany's economic warfare against small neutral neighbors after the war. At the beginning of the war there was a good deal of smuggling of German dyestuffs to Italy and France, especially aniline dyes. In order to stop this smuggling the Association of Swiss Dyestuffs Consumers was formed. This gave Germany every guarantee that no aniline dyes of German origin would be reexported to countries of the Entente, and on the other side, the association gave the Allies full guarantee that no overseas natural dyestuffs imported into Switzerland would go to the Central Powers.

The Entente countries are entirely satisfied with the strictly neutral and perfectly fair manner in which the Association of Swiss Dyestuffs Consumers has been working. The association has worked under the "S. S. S."—the Entente organization for supervising the imports and exports between Switzerland and the Entente countries—and takes care that none of these comes out of or goes into enemy countries, and no complaints of the smuggling of overseas dyestuffs to Germany or Austria have ever been made by the Allies. Similarly the Germans have never been able to prove that any German aniline dyestuffs have gone through Switzerland to any Entente country. Nevertheless the Swiss national control. In March last the control passed into the hands of the Swiss government.

It must be quite self-evident that a national Swiss institution like the Association of Swiss Dyestuffs Consumers, would endeavor to educate Swiss buyers to use as much dyestuffs of Swiss manufacture as possible. It is the legitimate and national right of a Swiss organization to induce its members to use the home product in preference to all others. But the Germans are not willing to admit anything of the kind. Their manufacturers are watching most jealously the development of the basic aniline dye industry, and they have boycotted Switzerland for the last two months, in order to force Swiss consumers of German dyestuffs to replace the purely Swiss control with an exclusively German organization. Their pretext for this demand is that a Swiss national institution under state control will get to know the customers of the German industry, and in this way slowly replace German manufactured articles with Swiss products.

For a moment the issue of the conflict cannot be foreseen. But the Swiss government will not readily consent to a union of German dyestuffs manufacturers organizing on Swiss soil a purely German control institution, with the express aim of suppressing Swiss competition.

Against the German project Swiss resistance is rendered easier from the fact that the basic chemical industry practically furnishes most of the dyes necessary for maintaining the Swiss textile industry. Should the Swiss government and Swiss industry yield to these arrogant demands of Germany it would form a precedent for the Entente. As a matter of fact, British, French, and Italian export traders would greatly prefer to control their Swiss customers themselves, and not leave it to semi-official Swiss institutions, more especially in view of the future great economic war with Germany in neutral countries. Should Switzerland yield to the demands of the German dyestuff manufacturers it would be the signal for all kinds of foreign intervention.

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## TREASURER ASKS FOR ECONOMY

### California Official Says the State Is Carrying Too Large a Cash Surplus for War Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—In spite of important public improvements in hand, Friend W. Richardson, State Treasurer, believes that California, with an available cash balance of \$13,500,000 on deposit in banks, bearing interest and subject to call, is carrying too large a surplus for war times, and ought to be reducing her taxation. This surplus, moreover, is soon to become much larger. Accordingly, he is making these facts the text for a call for retrenchment. His published statement in part follows:

## KENTUCKY RACES MAY BE POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—The decision of the four race tracks in Kentucky—Douglas Park and Churchill Downs at Louisville; Lexington at Lexington, and Latonia at Covington—not to ask dates for autumn meetings, while the most sensational action ever taken by the race tracks here, is meeting with much approval. The State Racing Commission is yet to meet to decide whether the meetings will finally be called off and all racing in Kentucky stopped until the war is over.

Johnston N. Camden, former United States Senator, owner of Hartland stud and chairman of the commission, announced here that he would not call off the meetings, saying racing is going on in England, France and Germany, as well in the eastern portion of the United States, that the Kentucky racing interests had pledged \$300,000 to the Red Cross war fund, of which about half had been made up at the four meetings so far held in Kentucky, and that to call off racing would discredit the interests in Kentucky, as they could not raise the remainder of the sum pledged.

## RED CROSS TO GET WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

BESSEMER, Ala.—At a regular meeting of the Bessemer Trades Council a resolution was passed stating that its members agreed to work all of Labor Day and donate the wages received to the Red Cross. The resolution also requests all the corporations for which the men work to give their profits of that day also for the same purpose.

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## INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE == GENERAL NEWS

RESTRICTION IN  
THE WOOL MARKET

Government Regulations Soon  
Will Be a Decided Factor in  
Dealers' Operations—Trading  
Is Very Quiet in Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—The wool dealers in the United States are in the same position now as the English wool merchants as regards their power to buy outside of government jurisdiction. This situation has come about during the week when orders were issued that after July 23, that is, within 12 days, no more licenses would be granted to dealers to export from either South America or the Cape, heretofore the only free markets for operations. Although it probably will not be possible to get shipped out of those two markets before July 28 all the wools that have been purchased there, still it seems likely that the government will allow shipments to come through on purchases made up to the time of this announcement.

Upon inquiry as to how the dealers are getting along with the handling of the new clip wools, it seems practically the consensus of opinion that they will barely break even on the proposition, and unless they are large dealers, seem likely to lose. That this latter was not intended by the government is upheld by the first orders on grading from that quarter, but since a larger percentage of the wools under newer regulations must now be graded than at first, the percentage of profit is at the same time reduced, which accounts for the doubts of the dealers as to whether the commission they receive is in the end going to cover this additional cost.

Quarter-blood wools are in very great demand for the mill work, and are, therefore, somewhat difficult to obtain in sufficient volume to supply all needs.

The rumor that John Wilcock of Francis Willey & Co., of Boston, has been thought of as a possible representative of the government at the South American markets has struck a responsive note in the trade and public sentiment is strong in favor of this move. More than one has said that if anyone is fitted for that work Mr. Wilcock is, because of his wide experience along similar lines in the past.

A slight modification of the rulings on off wools has come about since last week which allows dealers in the above wools in former times to purchase such wools of this sort as there may be in the new clip from regular dealers and commission merchants. Last week's issuance stated that there was to be no trading between dealer and dealer or from mill to mill. The latter stipulation apparently still remains in force. As on the regular grades of wool, they are to be handled on the commission basis.

The prices on the off wools at the Atlantic seaboard for the dealers in this grade of wools are: Montana tags, 25; other territory tags, 20; fleece tags, fine and half-blood, 25; fleece tags, medium, 20; corral sweepings, 17; territory murrain, 25; fleece murrain, 30; territory dead, 45; fleece dead, 55. The terms are the same as those applying on the straight wool.

Offerings should be of not less than 10,000 pounds, clean weight. The wools bought from dealers must not be blended with the wools bought from manufacturers. Further information in detailed form may be obtained from Bulletin 103, issued by Charles J. Nichols, Wool Administrator.

It is very quiet among the local wool dealers here.

What can be said of the civilian trade for the future is very little. Some mills have announced that samples have been prepared for showing, but there has been no object in showing them, since the wools cannot be obtained to make up any orders for the retail trade. Thus the work remains at a standstill, as far as the mills are concerned. England surmounted this same obstacle only a short time ago by bringing forth the standard suit, which to all accounts has met with favor.

CONSERVING OF  
CAPITAL SOUGHT

Lightness of Municipal Bond Issues in England Pointed to as Example for the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
YOUNGSTOWN, O.—How far the United States must go to approximate the conservation of capital and, consequently, of labor and material, achieved in England last year, is pointed out in a statement to bankers of this (fourth) federal reserve district by Chairman D. C. Wills of the Cleveland district bank.

Chairman Wills, also head of the Fourth District Capital Issues Committee, says: "The bonded municipal indebtedness in England incurred in 1917 was but \$500,000, and yet it is not an uncommon thing for it at its meetings, held about once a week, two or three municipal applications, each in excess of the total municipal bond issues in England in 1917."

The district bank head says the approval of capital expenditures except for war and urgent economic necessities, cannot be expected. "Capital has its limits," he says. The building of theaters, monumental buildings, garages, office buildings, and elaborate homes, is to be discouraged for the very reasons that justify the existence of the capital issues committee, says its head in this district.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, July 17

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Allentown, Pa.—H. L. Mohr of Lehigh Shoe & Rubber Co.; U. S.

Baltimore—J. H. Klunk; Essex.

Baltimore—W. J. Carroll of Carroll Adams & Co.; Tour.

Braddock, Pa.—J. H. Borland; U. S.

Chicago—C. B. Corser and W. J. Corbett, of C. N. Marks; Thom.

Chicago—W. T. Koch; U. S.

Chicago—Oscar Hager; Bellevue.

Chicago—Phil Karl, H. J. Erwood and O. de Foy, of Montgomery, Ward & Co.; Essex.

Chicago—S. O. Barton, of Harrison Barton Shoe Co.; Tour.

Cienfuegos, Cuba—L. Vasquez of Rulloha & Co.; Room 420, 207 Essex Street.

Cincinnati—Joseph Ginsberg, of W. S. Marx Shoe & Mer. Co.; Essex.

Cleveland—W. J. Lyons of Cady Iversen & Co.; Essex.

Columbia, S. C.—W. D. Lever; Essex.

Dallas, Tex.—L. W. Volk, of Volk Bros.; Essex.

Dayton, Ohio—M. A. Thomas; U. S.

Duluth, Minn.—C. H. Depepe, of Glass & Hildner; U. S.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—S. Krause, of Kirth, Krause & Co.; U. S.

Havana, Cuba—E. J. Garcia & A. Iglesias; U. S.

Havana, Cuba—J. del Carro, of Uesla Vinent & Co.; U. S.

Havana, Cuba—R. Abadin of Ramon Abadin & Co.; U. S.

Havana, Cuba—Ramon Poblet of Poblet & Mundet Co.; 82 Lincoln Street.

Jacksonville, Fla.—J. Jordan; U. S.

Kansas City, Mo.—K. L. Barton of McElwain Barton Shoe Co.; Tour.

Milwaukee—Frank Behling; U. S.

Nashville, Tenn.—L. M. Hollins, of Hollins, Son & Co.; U. S.

New York—A. Bassa, of A. Bassa & Bro.; Essex.

New York—H. Schvey; U. S.

New York—L. Astor; U. S.

New York City—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln Street.

Philadelphia—A. G. Kuenzel; U. S.

Philadelphia—E. Argonny of E. T. Anthony & Co.; U. S.

Philadelphia—Frank Hoffman of Marsters & Hoffman; Adams.

Philadelphia—Jacob J. Schwartz; U. S.

Philadelphia—J. Divac; U. S.

Philadelphia—S. Berger; U. S.

Pittsburgh—George Stoeber, Jr.; U. S.

Pittsburgh—G. H. Hellegan; U. S.

Pittsburgh—P. W. Hamilton, of Rosenbaum & Co.; U. S.

Richmond, Va.—E. L. Powell, of Powell Bros.; U. S.

Rosnoke, Va.—J. Goldstein; U. S.

Saginaw, Mich.—G. H. Hillman of Metz Alderton Shoe Co.; Lenox.

RESERVE BANK  
PROFITS LARGE

Federal Board's Bulletin Says, at Present Rate of Growth, Earnings After Dividend May Be 50 Per Cent on Capital

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Last January, in analyzing earnings of federal reserve banks, the statement was made that "it would not be surprising if Federal Reserve Banks show earnings in the near future running up to 40 per cent and 50 per cent of capital. This statement seems extravagant in view of conceptions heretofore held regarding the earning potentialities of the federal banking system, but it is not out of the way, judging from recent disclosures."

The Federal Reserve Board says about earnings, in the current number of its Bulletin: "At the present rate of growth combined excess profits for all banks, after payment of 6 per cent dividends, may easily reach 50 per cent of the paid-in capital at the close of the present calendar year."

This statement is brought forth as a result of remarkable earnings of reserve banks during the first six months of this year. Gross earnings, partly estimated, of reserve banks for the six months were \$24,850,000, while current expenses aggregated \$4,040,000, showing net of \$20,810,000.

The extent of improvement is apparent when it is recalled that net for the year of 1917 was \$11,202,992. In other words, net earnings during the last six months were nearly twice as much as for the whole of last year. Gross for year 1917 was \$15,438,858 and total expenditures \$4,235,866.

Every reserve bank declared dividends to cover period to June 30 of the present year, so that none is now in arrears with dividend payments. The total of dividends payable June 30 was \$3,150,000. Deducting this amount, and an additional \$644,000 reserved for depreciation on securities from the total estimated net for six months, there remained a balance to be carried to the profit and loss account of more than \$17,000,000. This may be somewhat reduced through additional charges to profit and loss on account of federal reserve currency issued during the period, furniture and equipment and bank premises, when final figures are in.

This \$17,000,000 is about 25 per cent of the average paid-in capital of reserve banks for six months of the present year.

Commenting further on excess profits of the banks, the reserve board says: "Only half these excess profits, according to section 7, is carried by the banks to surplus account, the other half going to the United States as a franchise tax. After the surplus of any bank has reached 40 per cent of its paid-in capital, all excess profits must be paid to the United States. "Considerable differences, of course, exist between Federal Reserve Banks in respect to the proportion of excess profits to capital, so that in individual cases it may not be true, even with earnings accumulating at their present rate, that the 50 per cent level will be reached. In the future, with all arrears in dividends paid and surplus of 40 per cent to paid-in capital set up, the government will receive as a franchise tax from the banks all the excess of their combined net earnings above 6 per cent on paid-in capital stock."

INTERNATIONAL  
AGRICULTURAL CORP.

BOSTON, Mass.—International Agricultural Corporation earned more than \$2,000,000 in the fiscal year which ended June 30. It is understood that final figures will show nearly \$2,500,000, or about four times the dividend requirements earned on the preferred stock which is now on a 5 per cent basis. Indications point to even better results during the current year.

Since it first entered into the contract for taking the sulphuric acid output of the Tennessee Copper Company, the concern has been paying at the rate of \$4.81 a ton. Beginning next month it will pay \$9 a ton.

A revised temporary clause provides for the payment of \$9 for all acid delivered this year above 175,000 tons up to 225,000 tons and any excess beyond this total will automatically increase the price to \$10 a ton. However, the revision applies only to acid produced up to Jan. 1, 1919, after which date the price automatically drops back to \$4.81 a ton. It will then be necessary to open new negotiations to cover next year.

TO TEACH TRACTOR  
MANAGEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Arrangements have been completed by W. W. Long, director of the extension division of Clemson College, to hold two tractor schools in South Carolina to acquaint farmers with the adaptability of tractors to farm work. One school will open in Orangeburg July 24, and the other in Greenwood July 31. Each school will continue for three days, and 12 or 14 tractors are to be assembled at each place.

The machines will be sent from various manufacturing plants, and experts in tractor engineering will attend to manipulate the machinery and train the drivers.

## REAL ESTATE

The brick apartment at 108-112 Intervale Street, corner of Masconco Street, Roxbury, has been sold to Frank Shea by Joseph Maier. The property is assessed at \$26,200 and the 8080 square feet of land is rated at \$3200.

## SOUTH END SALE

Edwin C. Burbank et al. trustees, have sold to Frederick A. Thayer, the property at 84 Pembroke Street, near Tremont Street, containing a three-story swell front brick building with basement. The total valuation is \$9000, with \$3300 on the 1656 square feet of land.

## BRIGHTON TRANSACTION

The frame double house at 15-17 Herick Street near North Beacon Street has been sold to John A. McDonald by Winifred Curley, et al. The property is rated at \$5600 and the 5730 square feet of land at \$1100.

## DORCHESTER SALE

Lyman J. Lake, et ux have sold to Hollis P. Gallup the property located at 42 Brent Street near Talbot Avenue. There is a frame building on the property which is assessed at \$4700 and the 3550 square feet of land is valued at \$1400.

BOSTON & WORCESTER  
WILL RAISE FARES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Increase of fares is allowed to the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company by the Public Service Commission if a concession be made the Overbrook section by retaining the present commutation rates between points where the 20-trip tickets are now available, but selling these tickets on the basis of 50 rides instead of 20 rides per month. It is estimated that this new tariff will increase passenger earnings not more than \$146,830. The company's proposed new schedule, which the commission allows, leaves the mileage zones unchanged, but increases the rate from 2 cents to 2½ cents, and makes a similar increase of 25 per cent in the charges for all reduced rate tickets, except the workmen's tickets in Marlboro. The minimum fare of 6 cents for a ride of three zones or less is retained.

GEORGIA PASSES BOND  
ISSUE AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Georgia Senate has given the necessary two-thirds majority to a constitutional amendment, which, if concurred in by the House and the voters of the State, would allow counties or municipalities to incur indebtedness by a two-thirds majority of those who actually vote in a so-called bond election. The constitution at present requires that two-thirds of all the registered voters in a county or municipality must vote in favor of any proposed bond issue.

AMERICAN STEEL  
FOUNDRIES' AFFAIRS

BOSTON, Mass.—Chicago buying of American Steel Foundries stock, vigorous and persistent, has pushed the price into the 70s for the first time this year. The basis has been the anticipation of an increase in the dividend rate from \$7 to \$8 a year at the September meeting of the board of directors.

The concern is said to be well able to make an increase at any time it sees fit. It earned more than \$8 a share in the first quarter alone after liberal tax allowance.

It will probably do nearly as well for the second quarter although some reduction in net is more than likely because of the fact that several of its big plants were shut down in the spring during the barren equipment period just prior to the placing of the big railroad orders.

However, unless the new taxation law is definitely known by autumn it is doubtful if directors order an increase. There is reluctance to increase the distribution until exact provision for war levies can be made.

In the meantime, Steel Foundries is still reducing its small bond indebtedness, the debenture 4s. For a long time it has been exceeding the requirements of retiring about \$343,000 annually. By the end of the year it is probable that the issue will be cut to less than \$1,000,000.

U. S. TO BUILD  
HOUSES IN QUINCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass.—Erection by the United States Government of 300 houses within 15 minutes walk of the Fore River shipyards is planned to begin at once, according to a report Tuesday night from Mayor Whiton, who, with a committee of three, went to Washington last week for a conference with the Housing Board.

The houses, will be of five, six and eight-room size, will be of brick construction and will be erected so that the inmates can either rent or buy the houses as they desire. The government plans call for an estimated expenditure of \$2,500,000. The city is asked to pay one-half the cost of the street improvements, and one-half the sewerage and drainage construction in the vicinity of the houses and the government in return will permit the city to tax the property.

The Mayor said the government had agreed to use Quincy labor and material so far as possible; that the assessment for the city's part of the improvements is to be paid as soon as the work begins, and that government prices for material and wages are to be paid. The government may commandeer the land best suited.

## NEW YORK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The daily statement of the Clearing House here is: Subtreasury debtor \$2,229,326; exchanges \$518,083,674; balances \$75,679,608.

Offering made subject to Stockholders' authorization

## NEW ISSUE

\$2,500,000

## PEET BROS. MANUFACTURING CO.

Five Year 7% Sinking Fund Gold Notes

DATED JULY 1, 1918

DUE JULY 1, 1923

Callable at 103 on or prior to July 1, 1919, 102 during 1920, 101½ during 1921, 101 during 1922 and 100½ January 1, 1923. The Company agrees to pay any Federal Normal Income Tax now or hereafter deductible at the source to an amount not exceeding 4%, so far as it may lawfully do so.

CAPITALIZATION  
(Upon Completion of Present Financing)

|  | Authorized  | Outstanding |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Five-Year 7% Sinking Fund Gold Notes (this issue), | \$2,500,000 | \$2,500,000 |
| 7% Preferred Stock,                                | 5,000,000   | 2,000,000   |
| Common Stock,                                      | 2,000,000   | 1,000,000   |

Peet Bros. Manufacturing Company is one of the largest manufacturers of soap and glycerine in the United States. Starting in 1872 its business has shown steady and substantial growth for 46 years. While its chief business is the manufacture and sale of soap, its large production of glycerine, an essential in the manufacture of certain munitions and high explosives, places the Company in Preference List No. 1 of the War Priorities Board as an industry essential to the conduct of the war.

The Company has no mortgage debt, and agrees not to mortgage its property while any of these notes are outstanding.

Net current assets alone of \$5,117,000 are more than twice this issue.

Average net profits for 3 fiscal years ending September 30, 1917, were over \$541,000, or more than 3 times the \$175,000 note interest.

Indicated net profits for year ending September 30, 1918, are about \$1,000,000 or 5.7 times these interest charges.

Sinking fund beginning in 1919 will retire at least \$250,000 of these notes each year.

## WE RECOMMEND THESE NOTES FOR INVESTMENT

Price 97 and accrued interest, yielding about 7¾%

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO

AMES, EMERICH & CO

"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible with the national interest but without approval of legality, validity, worth or security. Opinion No. A-791"

BETHLEHEM STEEL  
CO.'S EARNINGS

Profits Likely to Be Decreased  
Somewhat, Compared With  
Last Year, but the Showing  
Will Be Highly Satisfactory

BOSTON, Mass.—For the current calendar year Bethlehem Steel will earn, if the prediction of President Grace is confirmed, \$60,000,000 before taxes, interest charges and depreciation. This will compare with \$53,979,000 net for 1917, but the 1917 figure was after deduction of \$13,489,293 for taxes. In other words, the proper comparison is \$60,000,000 for 1918 compared with \$67,468,553 for 1917, or an indicated reduction of \$7,468,000. This official estimate of earnings dovetails with the statement of Chairman Schwab several months ago that Bethlehem Steel profits would be cut from 9 per cent on the turnover in 1917 to 5 per cent or 5½ per cent this year.

Interest charges will be increased \$1,000,000 a year by the new financing. Half of this increase will take effect in 1918, so that the year's interest bill will probably reach \$7,250,000. In 1917 the company charged off \$2,000,000 as the year's proportion of discount on securities sold. Presumably there will be a charge to the same account this year which will bring interest and discount together up to around \$8,000,000. Adding an amount for taxes equal to last year's figure, viz., \$13,489,293, gives approximately \$21,500,000 to be deducted from the \$60,000,000 net. As a matter of fact, taxes will be larger—how much larger cannot be foretold with any degree of accuracy until a revenue bill has been framed. But an estimate of \$15,000,000 for taxes would seem to be eminently conservative.

There still remains the item of depreciation and depletion. In line with its policy of liberal charge-offs to this account, the directors last year set aside just a little under \$18,000,000, compared with \$14,350,000 in 1916. Assuming that the 1918 appropriation is equal to that for 1917, there will be taken out of \$60,000,000 net earnings the following amounts: Interest and discount, \$8,000,000; taxes, \$15,000,000; depreciation and depletion, \$18,000,000; total, \$41,000,000, leaving \$19,000,000 available for dividends on the stock, compared with \$27,320,000 last year. After allowing \$3,450,000 for dividends on the two classes of preferred, the balance of \$15,550,000 would be equal to about \$26 a share for the nearly \$600,000,000 of common stock. In 1917 Bethlehem earned \$43.20 a share for the common after allowance for preferred dividends.

## BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

|           | 1918         | 1917         |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| Exchanges | \$53,608,202 | \$46,539,293 |
| Balances  | 10,681,395   | 7,171,716    |

The Boston subtreasury credit balance today is \$87,022.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

|                      | Bid | Asked |
|----------------------|-----|-------|
| Atlantic Refining    | 98  | 1020  |
| Buckeye Pipe Line    | 90  | 95    |
| Illinois Pipe        | 160 | 166   |
| Indiana Pipe Line    | 92  | 98    |
| Midwest Refg.        | 114 | 116   |
| Ohio Oil             | 320 | 325   |
| Prairie Oil & Gas    | 500 | 510   |
| Prairie Pipe         | 260 | 265   |
| South Penn. Oil      | 285 | 290   |
| Standard Oil (Cal.)  | 214 | 223   |
| Standard Oil (Ind.)  | 610 | 620   |
| Standard Oil (Ky.)   | 315 | 325   |
| Standard Oil (N. J.) | 520 | 530   |
| Standard Oil (N. Y.) | 275 | 280   |
| Union Tank Line      | 98  | 101   |

## BIG MUNITIONS CONTRACTS

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Government ordnance officers were in the city Saturday to confer with munition manufacturers. It is said one order which was placed was for 700 steel and rifle barrels, and it is understood the Crucible Steel Company of America is to receive business worth \$35,000,000.



## CANADA AND THE NEW DRAFT ISSUE

### Government Continues to Carry Out Decisions of the Order-in-Council—Matter to Go Before Supreme Court on Thursday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.,—On Thursday next, the Supreme Court of Canada will pronounce judgment on the validity of the order-in-council canceling certain exemptions granted under the Military Service Act. The decision will affect some 40,000 or 50,000 young men who have been drafted, many of whom are now overseas. The Supreme Court was called in special session by a formal notice in the Canada Gazette on Saturday. The arguments, it is expected, will take a couple of days and the court's judgment will be rendered before the end of the month.

In the meantime, it would appear that the government intends continuing the carrying out of the provisions of the order-in-council which is the bone of contention. The threatened conflict between the civil and the military authorities in Calgary has been avoided by the district officer commanding the Calgary military district, on his own responsibility undertaking that the men concerned will not be removed beyond the court's jurisdiction before the decision of the Supreme Court has been rendered.

A cablegram was sent to the Canadian military authorities in England by the government asking whether conditions at the front admitted of any modification of the arrangements made for the sending of reinforcements, the reply to which declared: "Situation at the front does not warrant departure from original policy. Most essential reinforcements should reach England at earliest possible moment."

In repeating by wire the cablegram to the Supreme Court of Alberta, the Dominion Minister of Justice, the Hon. C. J. Doherty added, "Government cannot act in Alberta differently than elsewhere, and general agreement to hold all men in whose behalf writs have been, or may be issued, would paralyze general operations. Supreme Court, Canada, this morning, seized of application for habeas corpus, raising all questions covered by Alberta judgment. Hearing by full court fixed for Thursday next. Cancellation of military movement meanwhile disastrous. Government most anxious should be no conflict between authorities, but under circumstances, it is occurred by reason of refusal to act on suggestion of suspension, responsibility of court."

In the course of an application which was heard in chambers here before a judge of the Supreme Court, his lordship asked the representative of the government, who was making the application, which was that the question of the validity of the order-in-council should be dealt with by the full court here, whether in the event of the Supreme Court declaring the order-in-council invalid it would necessitate the calling of a special session of the Federal Parliament. The reply was in the affirmative. In addition to the cases already mentioned by the Canadian bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, several other habeas corpus proceedings in various other parts of Canada have been commenced. Proceedings have been taken in one instance on the ground that the 100,000 men authorized under the Military Service Act have already been raised and that therefore it is illegal to draft any further men. The government counters by issuing a statement of the number of men who have been drafted under the act. From this it would appear that up to July 1, 82,752 had been enrolled and placed on duty. Included in this number are 17,769, who when once that act was passed, did not wait to be called out but enlisted voluntarily. There are over 22,000 defaulters who have not reported and who have not been arrested. Appeals still undecided, men who have been granted leave of absence without pay and cases under review account for some 70,000 men, from which it is clear that the government will be able to obtain the full complement of 100,000 from the original call.

## ATTORNEY-GENERAL WELCOMES TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Canadian Bureau

LONDON, England.—The first of a series of Sunday evening concerts organized for the benefit of the American forces in England was opened at the Palace Theatre by Sir Frederick Smith, Attorney-General, Admiral Sims, in command of the United States Navy in European waters, and General Biddle, in command of the American troops in Great Britain, were among those present. The chair was taken by Lieut.-Col. Sir Randolph Baker, M. P., chairman of the British Committee of Entertainment for American Expeditionary Forces, under whose auspices the concerts are being given.

In welcoming the American guests Sir F. E. Smith said that in the 12 months which had passed since the United States entered the war they in England had had no deeper concern than that they should be able to persuade the Americans to treat them as a country bound to them by ties of race and of affection. They knew what it meant for Americans to take part in the war, thousands of miles from their homes. Their object would be satisfied if they could persuade their American allies that there was not a single English home which did not wish to treat them as brothers, and which would not be proud to be allowed to act as substitute for the home they had left behind them. He believed that one result of the war

would be that the two countries would never misunderstand one another again.

The gravest of all the diplomatic errors committed by the Germans had been when they had dared to tell the American people that they should not sail the Atlantic Ocean except in obedience to German orders and in ships painted with the German colors. There were today in European waters American battleships giving in the language of the cannon the answer to that insolent defiance; and in ever-growing numbers the valiant soldiers of the United States were establishing more and more permanently their military glory. Their presence on the field of battle was an indispensable condition of victory. From the moment that the millions of Russia had been withdrawn from the great battle, had it not been for the intervention of the inexhaustible resources of America the mere pressure of numbers must have submerged the whole cause of civilization. He was sure, however, that if their American friends had had leisure to observe the spirit of their people they would write to those who had sent them to England and tell them that the heart and the courage of the country today was as high and as unconquerable as in August, 1914. No moment since the war began had given them more ground for legitimate anxiety than the present, but they would go through the weeks and months of anxiety that lay ahead in the great spirit of the invincible Premier of France, because they had confidence in their cause, and because they had confidence in one another.

## BRITISH RATIONING SYSTEM STUDIED

### English Plan Thought Superior but Not Practicable in France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Canadian Bureau

LONDON, England.—A recent issue of the National Food Journal publishes the following article on the different systems of meat rationing in force in France and the United Kingdom:

"Controversy has for some time been carried on in France on the subject of rationing meat. There are two main schools of thought, namely, those who advocate meatless days and those who advocate meat cards, as in England. The latter system constitutes a direct check on consumption; the former an indirect check only by limitation of sales. . . . M. Boret, the French Food Controller, has from the first been a pronounced adherent of the meatless day plan; and since May 15 no meat is allowed to be sold by butchers or in public eating houses on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. The quantity that may be sold on Tuesdays is limited to 7 ounces, in order to prevent the public from laying in a stock to last over the meatless days."

"This system has from the first been attacked by advocates of the meat-card system, more especially on the basis of price, as in England. In order to obtain practical evidence on the subject, M. Boret appointed a commission to visit England and report on the results which had ensued from the system of meat cards. The commission consisted of Captain Goullet, who has for years accumulated special economic knowledge in the French Colonies; Captain Poupard of the French Army; and M. H. Boret, secretary of the Syndicate of Retail Butchers. These gentlemen visited England (in May) and were accompanied during their investigations by Lieutenant Simon, as official interpreter, by M. Fuchs of the permanent French Delegation in London, and by a representative of the Ministry of Food."

"After having learnt all that was possible in the ministry they studied the actual working of the card system at the offices of the local food committee at Westminster, where they were met by the Mayor. They visited the cattle market of Nottingham; they watched with interest the grading and weighing of the cattle, and were supplied with complete information as to the distribution of home-produced and frozen meat throughout the country. They went over the refrigerated stores."

"A detailed examination was made of the fish market at Grimsby, where they were greatly impressed by the organization and by the spectacle of the immense quantities of fish. Other places which were visited included Smithfield Market and also Reading, where they were met by the Mayor and leading people of the town."

"At the conclusion of their visit the commission expressed themselves in terms of warm admiration for the English system, for English powers of organization, and for the disciplined English spirit which is so necessary a condition to the success of any system. They did not question its superiority to the system of meatless days, though a doubt was expressed whether the French would enter into the working of it with the same good will as had been found in England. Moreover, there are certain practical difficulties in France which do not occur in England. M. Boret believes, perhaps with reason, that when a meat card is instituted people are encouraged to consume to the full extent of their card; and since among certain sections of the French population very little meat is eaten at all, he fears that the card system might actually be increased by the institution of a card system, which in the nature of things is only applicable to a commodity in more or less universal demand. These are the arguments used in favor of meatless days—not that it is the best system, but that it requires less organization, makes less demand on the good will of the people, and is a simpler, though more clumsy way of attaining the end. The card system if it can be applied, is recognized to be far more refined and scientific; it inflicts much less inconvenience and involves less interference with the habits and freedom of the people."

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Otto T. Bannard, who is to act as chairman of the advisory committee on which A. Mitchell Palmer will rely for counsel as he goes ahead with the seizure, administration, and sale of alien property formerly held by Germans and Austrians resident in the United States, or controlled by them abroad, is a Yale graduate and a New York lawyer and financier. He first made his mark while acting as counsel for the West Shore Railroad during a period of litigation in which the railroad company was deeply involved. His interests in philanthropic work are many and constant, and he gives of his time and money to many of the latter-day social welfare enterprises of New York City, especially to the Provident Loan Society. Through its operations the usurer no longer flourishes as he formerly did. Mr. Bannard ran for the office of Mayor of New York City on the Republican ticket in the campaign of 1909, but was defeated. His many connections with financial institutions, and his tested experience in dealing with the intertwined interests of banking and manufacturing will aid him in his new work.

John Henry Kirby of Houston, Tex., who has been enlisted to aid the Emergency Fleet Corporation in the production, storage, and distribution of lumber, comes to this task well fitted for the place, as, since 1886, he has owned and developed huge tracts of timber in Texas, as well as administered investments of northern capitalists in the same kind of property. The corporation which he largely owns and wholly manages turns out about 350,000,000 feet of lumber a year, and owns more than 10,000,000,000 feet of standing timber. Much of the best timber which the Emergency Fleet Corporation is using now comes from the southern section of the country, it was but natural that one of the lumber kings of the South should be given this post. Mr. Kirby is a Texan born and educated, and a lawyer by calling, who was soon drawn away from lawbooks and clients to lumbering.

William Church Osborn of New York City, who announces his candidacy for the governorship of the State of New York, if the voters in the Democratic primaries will select him, is a partisan of the Wilson type, and in the primaries will be counted on to gather in the votes of the elements of the party that are hostile to Tammany Hall and to Mr. Hearst. He has both Princeton and Harvard degrees, and is a lawyer by profession. In practical management of the party he has shown skill in local and state campaigns where he has been the responsible director of the policy. His professional talent often has been at the service of the people, as legal adviser of state commissions, and also as an investigator of alleged abuses in the conduct of New York City and New York State affairs. He is a foe of graft, corruption, and the subordination of official place to personal or group ends.

J. De Wolf Perry Jr., who has been chairman of the War Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is leaving for France, for active service at the front in connection with that organization. He has been bishop of the diocese of Rhode Island since 1891, and has always taken much interest in military affairs. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania. Later he studied at Harvard University and at the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, Mass. His parish has been in Springfield and Fitchburg, Mass., and in New Haven, Conn. The Perry family has for generations been associated with Rhode Island history, and its sons have figured prominently in the military history of the country, and in that of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell, President of the Privy Council of Canada, and leader of the Liberal Party in Ontario, recently arrived in England with Sir Robert Borden, as one of the Dominion's representatives at the War Cabinet and the meetings of the Imperial War Conference. The inclusion of Mr. Rowell and Mr. J. A. Calder, Minister of Railways, among the Canadian representatives is interesting as marking the first occasion upon which Western Canada has been equally represented in Imperial councils with older Canada. Mr. Rowell is a strong supporter of the win-the-war policy, and at the time the Premier introduced conscription for Canada Mr. Rowell broke away from the Liberal leader and stood by Sir Robert Borden on the conscription issue. No man in Canada has taken a larger share in advancing temperance legislation than Mr. Rowell. He became a member of the Ontario Legislative Assembly in 1911, and during his political career he has stood for prohibition and has also done much to advance legislation in regard to workmen's compensation, reducing hours of labor for women and children, in improving factory laws, and so on. Mr. Rowell has also taken a deep interest in the welfare of the schools and universities of Canada.

## RELATIONS BETWEEN ITALY AND GREECE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Canadian Bureau

ROME, Italy.—Testimony to the nature of the relations now prevailing between Italy and Greece is afforded by the reports published in the Italian press of the speeches exchanged in

Athens between the new Italian Minister to Greece, Baron Romano Avezzano, and the King, when the former presented his credentials. After affirming the pleasure it gave him to be the interpreter of Italian feelings of friendship for Greece, Baron Avezzano said that the history of their two countries seemed destined to develop on parallel lines. Their geographical situation made it necessary for them to solve the same problems in order to guarantee their independence and safety. The time through which they were passing was a serious one, but having complete faith in the victory of the allied arms it was possible for them to cultivate the beginnings and to consolidate the elements indispensable to their future relations when the just and lasting peace for which they all hoped should come. He undertook his mission, Baron Avezzano said, with the strongest desire to assist in bringing about a constant identity of views between their two governments.

After thanking him for what he had said, the King replied, speaking as he declared in the name of his government, that Baron Avezzano's statements corresponded exactly to the sentiments entertained by the Hellenic nation for "the noble Italian nation the outcome of a famous common civilization." Devoted as they were to the same ideals of justice and liberty it was natural that they should find themselves by the side of their great allies in the bitter struggle of the free democratic states. The King went on to say that their faith in victory allowed them to consider the lines of their future relations, and to prepare the most favorable basis for these. Italy and Greece, he declared, had not only a community of institutions and aspirations, but also many solid interests in common. It was sufficient to grasp this community of interests to bring about the settlement of the disputes which had separated relations without difficulty, on the line of the traditional friendship of the two peoples which were destined to understand and to love one another. His government, he said, wished for nothing better than the realization of this policy as completely and as promptly as possible.

The Estia is quoted as having said that Baron Avezzano's efforts would have the support of public opinion as well as of the government, and that Greece, especially under the Venizelos Government, held that little difference should not affect the great interests which Italy and Greece had in common.

A quotation given from the Patria, the Venizelist organ, says that misunderstandings and mistakes had given rise to mutual suspicions between Italy and Greece which were increased by the artifices of the common enemy. These misunderstandings had been all the more serious in view of the interests which the two peoples had in common in the Balkans and the Mediterranean. Italy, a great power, had nothing to fear from Greece which would form a bulwark against Austro-German designs. The article expressed satisfaction at the changed state of things now prevailing.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

### South America and the War

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.

The Fourth of July gave the South Americans an opportunity to demonstrate their friendship for the United States. Rio de Janeiro formally celebrated the naming of a street after the United States. The Congress of Uruguay passed a law making the Fourth of July a permanent national holiday, the preamble explaining that this was done "in honor of the United States." The President of Paraguay has publicly expressed, in behalf of his country, the principal set forth in President Wilson's recent speech to the Mexican newspaper editors. Peru admitted that it followed the course of the United States in severing relations with Germany and in seizing eight interned German ships. Argentina, through the influence of its President, has kept out of the war, but it has taken every occasion to express its entire sympathy with the actions of the United States and the utterance of President Wilson. Brazil leads all South America in deeds as well as words. It is a full-blooded belligerent. The 53 German ships it seized were promptly put into the service that was most helpful to the Allies. Brazil has been producing unusual quantities of food for use of the Allies. It is giving its army intensive training and will tender them for service in France. It has not hesitated to state that it followed the United States as an example and that it would support the position of this country in the share in the other critics of the Monroe Doctrine were found in South America. They regarded it as a sort of elder brother's patronizing way. But the thoughtful citizens now realize what it meant. It gave liberty a chance in South America. It prevented the extension of foreign power on this hemisphere. The United States not only carried the torch of liberty which lighted fires all over this continent, but it protected the others from ruthless foreign invaders. Its disinterested course in the present war has removed whatever suspicions as to motives may have lingered.

How to Reach the Profiteers

NEW YORK WORLD.—Food Administrator Hoover's letter to Chairman Simmons of the Senate Finance Committee on the subject of taxing war profits is sufficiently illuminating to be used by Congress as a guide in present and future revenue legislation. A problem which by existing law is made extremely complicated is so plainly elucidated by Mr. Hoover as to become almost self-explanatory. By his system prices would be adjusted to the necessities of high-cost producers so that competition and supply would be safeguarded, but gains by low-cost producers due to war and clearly in excess of normal returns would be appropriated by the government. In

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no other way is profiteering to be ended and production maintained. Thus far Congress has not recognized war profits as such. Under the heading of excess profits it has taxed earnings above 9 per cent, whether of war or of peace, without reference to capital, cash or water, and it has applied the levy to thousands of persons and industries not benefited but afflicted by war. Failure to deal with this question intelligently has cost the country a great deal and will cost it much more if, instead of meeting the issue squarely, business of all kinds, whether profitable or not, is to be loaded, perhaps to its destruction, with a multiplicity of vexatious restrictions and penalties. Between indiscriminate regulation, likely to curtail production, and equally promiscuous taxation, possibly chilling the industry of the country, there is a middle course plain and direct. On all sides business is responding generously to the demands of war. Taxes can be so laid as not to impair its vigor in any case, and yet in every exceptional instance where undue profit has clearly resulted from war they can be made to reach vast sums by process as simple as it is just and defensible.

Plans Complete for State Guard

Schedule for Organizations to Visit Camp Gardner on Tours of Duty Are Being Sent to the Commands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Canadian Bureau

CAMP GARDNER, Framingham, Mass.—The schedule of organizations of the Massachusetts State Guard performing their tours of camp duty here during the summer months is completed, and Adj.-Gen. Jesse F. Stevens has sent to all company commanders the stay here, which in most instances will be of five days' duration.

## PLANS COMPLETE FOR STATE GUARD

Companies of the fourth, fifth, and third brigades are to participate in the summer movements, the fifteenth company of the fourth brigade, now here, being followed by the eleventh infantry regiment, July 20-24, the twelfth infantry July 25-29, and the sixteenth regiment, on the same date.

The fourteenth and tenth regiments of the fifth brigade are due to arrive on July 30, and the sojourn of the sixteenth infantry regiment will be from August 4 to August 8. August 9 to 13 is the time arranged for the visit of the thirtieth and twentieth companies of the third brigade, and the camp will close with the stay of the first ambulance company.

Commissioned officers and enlisted men will be provided with transportation from their home stations to Framingham, and the chief quartermaster will ration the troops according to a return prepared and furnished by the supply officer of each organization. The same official will also furnish tentage, blankets, bed sacks, mess kits, field ranges, and fuel for kitchen fires, but individuals must provide themselves with extra blankets. Owing to lack of funds, companies are also ordered to provide axes, wood saws, pails, and wash basins. Each organization will be provided with a limited number of motor trucks which will be operated under the direction of the chief quartermaster. No money will be allowed for mounts and draft horses.

In the orders sent out, attention is called to the fact that particular care must be exercised by commanding officers to the end that no member of the state guard shall be required to give up any necessary war work in which he may be engaged for the purpose of attending camp, as furloughs will be granted in such instances. Pay and subsistence at 45 cents per day is to be allowed for the actual number of days of duty performed by the enlisted personnel, with special pay for commissioned officers.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

TRENCH POETRY  
FROM THE FRONT

"From the Front." Trench Poetry, selected by Lieut. C. E. Andrews, Aviation Section, Signal Reserve Corps. With an introduction by the editor. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.00.

One of the most remarkable phases of the great war is its trench poetry. That its standard should be high is not remarkable, for the arm of compulsory service has swept into the ranks all sorts and conditions of men. It was very different in the day of the recruiting sergeant. That gentleman, with his bunch of ribbons in his cap, stood outside the tavern door and punned the King's shilling chiefly in sight of the yokel. But today all this is changed. The tavern might almost be that of Omar.

And, as the Cock crew, those who stood before  
The Tavern shouted—"Open then the door."  
You know how little while we have to stay.

And, once departed, may return no more."  
The tavern, of a certain, harbors the singers; and they sing the songs of half the poets of the world, since Homer sang of the

—first strife begun  
Between Atreides, king of men, and Thetis' godlike son,  
since Virgil sang, "Arma virumque cano," or since Deborah and Barak sang before the tent of Jael, in the plain of Zaanaim, "The kings came and fought, then fought the kings of Canaan in Taanach by the waters of Megiddo; they took no gain of money."

For four years past these trench poems, as Mr. Andrews points out, have been pouring through the newspapers and magazines of England. They have already been grouped together into some hundred little volumes, and the end is not yet. The authors are, for the most part, men of distinct literary ability, whom the times have herded into the trenches. Their work often shows want of care, but it is, perhaps, its very rudeness that gives it its vitality. Still, the great war poems of the world remain the work of scholars rather than fighters, as in the case of that "lonely" of whom a famous war singer has written:

From ill-requited toil he turned  
To ride with Picton and with Pack,  
Among his grammars only burned  
To storm the Afghan mountain-track.  
When midnight chimed, before Quebec  
He watched with Wolfe till the morning-star  
At noon he saw from Victory's deck  
The sweep and splendor of England's war.

Mr. Andrews has, of course, only been able to bring together a selection of these poems. Many of the very best are, unfortunately, missing; such, for instance, as the splendid sonnet on Julian Grenfell and Corporal Holmes' glorious "Somewhere in France," with its swinging rhythm:

Long, long ago the English hosts in sunshine and in rain,  
Came tramping where their stubborn khaki columns go;  
Their bowmen and their halberdiers in mud and mist and snow,  
Went swinging stoutly forward as our khaki columns go.

The poplars watched the Knights ride by with sword and mace and lance,  
As they watched us through the silent storms in those leafless woods of France.

Even then, however, much that is excellent remains. The British Army began the war with "Tipperary"; it is ending it the richer for some of the finest war poetry ever written. "Tipperary," of course, was not written by a soldier, any more than "August, 1914" was, but "The Volunteer" was. "The Soldier" was, and so was "The Rendezvous with Death." Still, "Tipperary" had its use and its memories, and so "Tipperary" played its part:

We've each our Tipperary—near by or widely far,  
For some it means a firsie, for some it means a star;  
For some it means a journey by homely roads they know,  
For some a spirit's venture where none but theirs may go.

The ranks of the "Old Contemptibles" would never have understood one of Rupert Brooke's sonnets, or that beautiful poem on Julian Grenfell suggested by a line in the Iliad. The variety theater rather than the schools, the Salvation Army hall rather than the cathedral, was suited to their emotions. But if their theology would have been repudiated in the Y. M. C. A., but, it had a very real meaning for them all the same. The chapel might scent blasphemy in such theology as,

The Bells of Hell go ting-a-ling-a-ling  
For you, but not for me.  
For me the angels sing-a-ling-a-ling  
They've got the goods for me.  
O Death, where is thy sting-a-ling-a-ling  
O Grave, thy victories?  
The Bells of Hell go ting-a-ling-a-ling  
For you, but not for me!

But no blasphemy was intended. It was only "Tommy's" way of putting what Rupert Brooke puts so perfectly elsewhere when he writes:  
How long, how long! They brought us, for our dearth,  
Holiness, lacked so long, and Love, and Pain,  
Honor has come back, as a king, to earth,  
And paid his subjects with a royal wage;  
And Nobleness walks in our ways again;  
And we have come into our heritage.

There is, of course, enough of death and to spare in these poems, but death faces the trenches from revolve to revolve. Faces it so perpetually that the trenches have ceased to believe in its sting, and come to believe only in the eternity of duty, self-sacrifice and truth.

AN INTRODUCTION  
TO SANTO DOMINGO

"Santo Domingo." By Otto Schoenrich. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2 net.

"If the people," said an English-speaking resident of Santo Domingo, paraphrasing a familiar saying in the

United States, "will only raise more cocoa and less of some other things, the country will soon be a paradise." That the fair island of the West Indies, so beloved of Columbus that he chose it above all his other discoveries to rest in from the glory and the bitterness of greatness, was no paradise in the past, is well known.

A present, says Mr. Schoenrich, Santo Domingo has not; only that past of darkness and horror and a bright future of peace and prosperity. Santo Domingo is at the turning-point in its history, a turning-point which was effected when in 1916 the republic came under the protectorate of the United States. Annexation of the republics of Haiti and Santo Domingo had often been contemplated by various great European powers, but ever and again the coveted island proved a hornet's nest in the hands of its would-be possessors. The United States Government has at last severed the Gordian knot in deciding upon a "disguised" protectorate instead of upon annexation.

By the action of the United States Government the great and only obstacle in Santo Domingo's road to success has been removed; in other words, United States interference has put an end to the reign of terror which in the past was inseparably associated with the names of Haiti and Santo Domingo.

With American military occupation, political conditions in the Dominican Republic have radically changed. The curtain has gone down upon a period of revolutions, conspiracies and civil wars. Ballots replace bullets; political campaigns are no longer waged by force of arms, but conducted as in all well-ordered countries.

Mr. Schoenrich paints the future of this great island with its limitless natural resources in glowing terms. Upon every phase of Dominican life he speaks with the authority gained from studious observation during his sojourn in the republics of Haiti and Santo Domingo and from experience as secretary to the special United States commissioner who investigated the financial condition of Santo Domingo in 1905 and as secretary to the Dominican Minister of Finance during the 1906 loan negotiations.

Erudite and scholarly in the highest degree, Mr. Schoenrich's "Santo Domingo" is a great book of its kind. Its value for those interested in the foreign policy of the United States can hardly be exaggerated when one considers that of the only other comprehensive publications on the Dominican Republic in the English language two are no longer obtainable and the other, Hazard's "Santo Domingo, Past and Present," was written half a century ago.

STATE PAPERS OF  
PRESIDENT WILSON

"President Wilson's State Papers and Addresses." Introduction by Albert Shaw. George H. Doran Company: New York. \$2 net.

It is the formally registered opinion of Mr. Roosevelt that "Washington's career, taken as a whole, and considering all that he did as a soldier and statesman . . . probably placed him on an even higher level of great achievement than Lincoln." Nevertheless, Washington is not as popular nor as highly rated today as Lincoln is, and why? Because, says Mr. Roosevelt, "the lacked Lincoln's marvelous power of expression. . . . In Lincoln's case we consider both the deeds and the winged and breathless words which he translated into deeds." This is an interesting and penetrating differentiation between the two national heroes, made by a former President who also is an author of some eminence, and who had the old-fashioned cultural education at Harvard that fitted him in some measure at least to pass judgment upon the form as well as the content of any statesman's state papers and public addresses.

Evidence already abounds that even many of President Wilson's most formidable and most petty American critics, who either damn him for what he has done or for what he has not done, are fair enough to admit what his admirers claim, that he, like Lincoln, has what Mr. Roosevelt calls a "marvelous power of expression." Hence such a book as the enterprise of Dr. Shaw and the publishers have produced in this volume can become a subject of study for its style, as well as a partial record of the history of a man, a party, a nation and contending leagues of nations at a time of unprecedented turning and overturning in history. Lincoln's fame as a master of language had to wait some years before it was seen to be what it is by academically bred British and American critics. His state papers and addresses were not assembled by adequate editors until his old secretaries, John Hay and John G. Nicolay, essayed the pious duty in 1890, and then they had a limited circulation and that chiefly in the United States. This collection, and others like it, will go round the world, for in it a world leader is discussing a world policy.

It is recorded of Mr. Wilson when he was teacher of history, a writer of history and an essayist of distinction, that he said, "Be an artist or prepare for oblivion." Merely as a resurrectionist and leader of a party, as a defender and enforcer of an unprecedented body of constructive national legislation, and as a prophet and fighter for a new era of international comity, he has saved himself from oblivion and become a major figure in history for all time. But he might have done all this without being a master of felicitous spoken and written prose.

Fortunately the volume is indexed. The collection of "Notable Phrases" which is appended is far from inclusive or satisfactory, and needs attention in any later editions.

FLASHES OF THE WAR  
FROM A JOURNALIST

"Flashes From the Front." By Charles H. Grasty. The Century Company: New York. \$2.

One of the most experienced of American journalists in Europe since 1916 has been Charles H. Grasty, whose letters have appeared in a New York daily journal. This volume includes the best of his work, his forte being characterizations of men whom he has met and interviews with them, rather than narratives of combat. The book is a compilation rather than a formal presentation of data. As its title implies, it is made up of "flashes," has no continuity of theme, and to a considerable extent is but

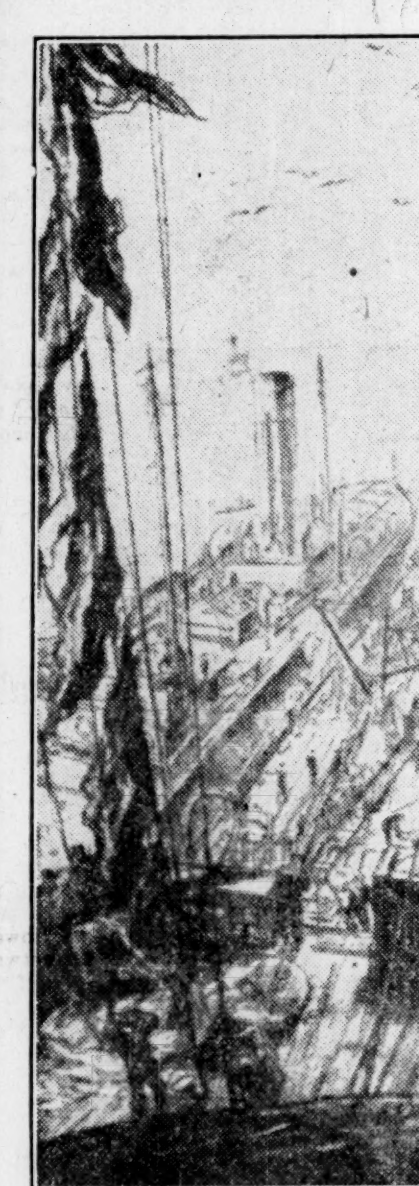


Illustration in "Flashes From the Front" by Charles H. Grasty. The Century Company, publishers.  
British battleship taking in oil fuel at sea, drawn by Muirhead Bone

a glorified form of diary, the entry one day having to do with Pershing's arrival in Paris and the next day beginning an account of Switzerland's internecine strife and perils as the seat of incessant intrigue by Germans. In short the book is a product of journalism and is written in journalistic style, and its rank has to be appraised with this fact distinctly in view.

But even so, it is a grist for the mill of the historian of the war, for it graphically pictures conditions that have existed in political, military and diplomatic circles as the war has passed from stage to stage. To illustrate its evidence is of much value for any one trying to find out just what the successive "moods" of Britons were toward President Wilson during the interval between August, 1914, and April, 1917. Mr. Grasty in showing this employs, so far as possible, the methods of reproducing the experiences which he, an American, had in England and at the front in meeting the British military commanders and important civilians, and answering their jibes and their honest questions. It should not be overlooked that the American journalist, in his then diagnosis of a seeming case of indifference and dishonorable neutrality, assigned the delay to causes that have since proved to have been operative unknown to all but the inner circle at Washington; and that his predictions as to what the United States would do once she decided to fight, have all been more than confirmed by facts that are now extorting high praise from British and French officials and journalists.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE,  
ORIGIN AND HISTORY

"Education for Life." The story of Hampton Institute. By Francis Greenwood Peabody. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.50 net.

Although the activities of Hampton Institute are widely known, and its achievements have been largely acknowledged, the story of its foundation and early growth have never been written until now. Professor Peabody's book marks the fiftieth year of the development of the Negro college, an institution which has become nationally important, and the need of which is being better understood day by day.

Hampton Institute was founded by Samuel Chapin Armstrong of Hawaii, who, after graduating from Williams College, in Massachusetts, joined the Northern Army, in which he commanded a Negro regiment during most of the Civil War. Professor Peabody's tribute to General Armstrong is no more than a just recognition of that remarkable man's exceptional devotion to what he conceived to be his duty to his fellows. His love of right for right's sake was the mainspring of his work, and what he accomplished such men as Booker T. Washington, the Negro, and William Jones, the Indian, knew well. Had it not been for his unflinching interest in their progress, Booker Washington would not

have been able to establish Tuskegee Institute, and William Jones might never have become a Fellow of Anthropology at Columbia University.

General Armstrong's "talks" with his students were never preachments. He spoke to them with unaffected simplicity and friendliness, strengthening the important points of his argument with rarely droll illustrations. Once, when urging them not only to seek for better things but to strive for them, he told a little story about a woodchuck who was chased by a dog to the foot of a tree. "Now," he said, "woodchucks can't climb trees, but he had to, so he did."

General Armstrong's assistants, and his successors to the presidency of the institute, have followed closely the path to which he pointed. They have

will find little to support them in their conviction. Hope has been followed by discouragement, a discouragement which found expression in the remark of a young officer when he heard America had declared war: "The Allies now consist of three republics, seven monarchies and one anarchy."

If England's emancipation from the fetters of medievalism was longer in the coming than that of Italy or France, when Platonian illumination pierced the darkness of the Middle Ages in England it penetrated the haze of arid theological disputations with a thoroughness unequalled anywhere. The imagination which was then so deeply stirred has remained vitalized through the succeeding ages. The Culture, not spelt with a K, please notice, of which More and Colet were the forerunners in England, is the theme of one of Mr. Asquith's essays in "Occasional Addresses" (Macmillan & Co., London, 6s. net). What is now termed Culture in the academic sense has come, as he says, "to be looked on as the proper and necessary accomplishment of a gentleman."

Organized education in Great Britain derives a peculiar interest from the manner of its development. The gradual steps from the university education to the public schools, and then to the grammar schools and finally to the modern system of compulsory education, have been slow like the growth of democracy, but they have been sure, and have led up through increasing enlightenment to a fuller sense of corporate duty. Every one today will be in agreement with Mr. Asquith's dictum that "a university which is content to perform the office of a factory of specialists is losing sight of some of its highest functions"; and with the awakening interest in the value of education there is much less likelihood today than there was 10 years ago, even of anyone, whose opinion is worth listening to, advocating such a misuse of universities. We don't want more specialists any more than we need encyclopedists, nor do we want smatterers, but every nation needs citizens imbued with the eagerness for knowledge which will widen their outlook. But Mr. Asquith warns his readers that a university should not rest satisfied merely with its achievement; it should put its students "permanently on guard against the dogmatic temper" which carries on "the operations of the intellect in a dogmatic spirit."

In this as in his other addresses delivered between the years 1893 and 1916 on various occasions, Mr. Asquith reveals clearly by his judgments that he remains in close touch with the interests of his Oxford days; and upon whom amongst those who have come within the radius of its influence have not its ideals left their lasting impress? Abundant evidence of this influence is to be found throughout the volume, whether the address be on such subjects as Criticism, Biography, Ancient Universities and the Modern World, Culture and character, or appreciations of political friends and opponents. What so-called "higher education" has done to guide and stimulate true criticism is realized when one looks back to the days of Jeffery and his successors, when the intellectual activity of the critic was chiefly devoted to the discovery of what appeared to him to be unworthy rather than to interpreting what was worthy.

Mr. Asquith shows himself to be a forceful opponent of destructive and personal criticism, and an effective champion for the impersonal and constructive methods of today, dealing with the fundamental conditions to which criticism should conform if it is to be a trustworthy interpreter in the spirit of one who is a student of life as well as a lover of the classics and literature. The commonly accepted antithesis between criticism and construction, as one would expect, does not commend itself to him. The theory, as he truly points out, is belied by the facts of the history of literature; ages such as those of Pericles and Augustus, of Elizabeth and Louis XIV. having produced brilliant exponents of the critical as well as of the creative faculties.

## LITERARY NOTES

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## A LITERARY CAUSERIE

The notion is far too prevalent that amusements are only to be had in exchange for money, when in fact the world is chock full of entertaining things all waiting to be had to enjoy without money and without price.

There are words for instance. Words are fascinating things once we learn to appreciate them. We must meet our word as an individual, untrammelled by the restraint of a sentence, to find out what a jolly fellow he really is. Think for a moment of, let us say, "pomposity." The very sound of it rings with inflated self-importance and tedious reiteration. Now compare it with a fine straightforward word like "alert" or "buxom." "Buxom" is delightful; it smacks of fresh breezes, dimpled smiles and sturdy honesty. Then there are "fastidious." "Fas" puts us on our guard and "tidious" suggests all at once tidy, serious fussiness. "Fastidious" suggests, too, another problem. Why is "f" the most frivolous letter in the alphabet? We find it flaunting brazenly in "fluffy," "finken," "flippant," "frillery" and a dozen words of like ilk. Perhaps the learned philologist has some wise explanation for this, or is so slightly a letter unworthy of attention?

Let us once begin to inquire into the family history of words and follow their ups and downs in life, and we find there is plenty of fun. All sorts of amusing side lights thrown on the vagaries of our own ancestors. For instance, it is evident that punctuality was not one of their points, or else how did "presently" so sadly fall from grace? After having meant "at once," it is rather humiliating to find yourself only meaning "by and by." It is to be feared they were garrulous too, those ancestors of ours, for sponsors or godparents used to be called "gossips," but the good people talked so much of all their neighbors at the christening ceremonies that they changed the very meaning of their name.

Every word has its own jolly story to tell and its own peculiar character and charm; it's a pity so few of us stop to listen and to learn. We jog along content to use a paltry thousand or so of words and ignore whole hosts of others who are most obligingly ready to add point and color to our conversation.

The real trouble is, words are too plentiful to be appreciated. If the less known varieties could be put up at Christie's in lots of six, the supply strictly limited, there would be record bidding to secure an exclusive and high-toned collection. The happy purchaser of let us say, "defecable," "tyro," "puerile," "pungent," "vitriolic," and "vile" would be sure to make good use of them: for, although you may miss primrose time in the woods and the blackbird's song at dusk, it is axiomatic that, once a thing is bought and paid for, then it must be used.

Lewis Carroll was a connoisseur of words. Only a real enthusiast could have written the famous poem which begins:

"Twas brillig and the slithy toves  
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe.

As Humpty Dumpty told Alice, "slithy" means "lithe and slimy," and to "gyre" is to go round and round like a gyroscope. To "gimble" is to make holes like a gimlet." We might well have adopted some of these words; it would be rather nice to talk of "slithy" eels and "gyring" society butterflies.

Alice's whole conversation with Humpty Dumpty is most illuminating. "When I use a word," Humpty Dumpty said in rather a scornful tone, "it means just what I choose it to mean—neither more nor less."

"The question is," said Alice, "whether you can make words mean so many different things."

"The question is," said Humpty Dumpty, "which is to be master—that's all."

There is a spirit of sturdy independence in Humpty Dumpty's attitude that makes us wish modern poets had imitated him. They seem to have been in more danger of becoming the slaves of words than their masters. They have treated them a shade too respectfully and some of them have feared to deviate one hair's breadth from the recognized meaning and ordinary usage. Of course there are honorable exceptions. Browning, for one, had real things to say, and neither time nor inclination for subtle niceties of phrasing and the merely beautiful in poetry. There is something refreshingly unconventional in a line like:

Gape-jaw and goggle-eye the frog.

In Elizabeth's time the English language was very flexible, and Shakespeare took full advantage of this. He knew that words were made to be used, just as surely as cake is to be eaten. He twisted and bent them to his purposes much as Michael Angelo made stone serve him, and Titian color. There was a royal freedom about Shakespeare's use of words, and never once did they fail to obey his purpose. Punning grammarians have been busy ever since explaining his double negatives and adverbs used as nouns, but these never hide the splendor of his pageantry.

In these days of rations and enforced economies, when it is not good form to buy new clothes, and every available penny goes to patriotic funds, words may come into their own. Why not make friends with them and replenish our overworked vocabularies? It is certain to be an amusing task.

"Anseley of Surat" is the title of a memoir of a kinsman of John Wesley. Messrs. Melrose of London are publishing the volume, which Mr. Arnold Wright has written as a companion to his "Early English Adventures."

LAURENCE BINYON  
ON POETRY'S PLACE

LONDON, England.—The annual lecture on "Aspects of Art" (Henriette Hertz Trust) was delivered by Mr. Laurence Binyon at a recent meeting of the British Academy, under the chairmanship of Sir F. G. Kenyon, president of the academy.

Mr. Binyon, who took for his subject "English Poetry in its Relation to Pictorial and Other Arts," said that in its origin poetry was closely allied to music. In its maturity it was more nearly related to painting. Poetry and painting were in a parallel condition, and differed from music and architecture, which were independent of the imitation of nature. The unifying basis of all the arts was rhythm. Painting and poetry both had a rhythmic element for their basis, but by its imagery poetry shared much of the subject-matter of painting. Their differences, as Lessing showed in his "Laocöon," sprang from poetry having to deal with a sequence in time and from its involving movement or action.

In surveying the history of the arts in England they were struck by the continuity of the poetic tradition, and by the intermittence or dislocation in the traditions of the other arts. The church and the feudal system made for unity in the Middle Ages. All the arts in England flourished, but there was nothing quite comparable with the freedom and humanity of Chaucer's poetry. In the Elizabethan period lyric poetry was closely allied to music. There was nothing in painting to compare with the great poetry of the dramatists, but Shakespeare's poetry contained pictures as glorious as Titian's. Milton, the greatest master of music in English verse, was also splendidly pictorial. With the Eighteenth Century came a complete change of taste and style. The strength of the period was its solidarity. All the arts gathered round poetry, as at last on a level with poetry. The doctrines of "generalized form," preached by Reynolds, explained much of the characteristic style of the age, both in poetry and in art. The pervasive power of Eighteenth Century "reasonableness" was shown by the violence of the reaction from it in Smart's "Song to David," in Chatterton's "Rowley Poems," and in Blake. These isolated reactions became assertive and explicit in the Romantic Movement.

In figure painting there was nothing to correspond to the movement headed by Wordsworth and Coleridge. Only in landscape, in Constable and Turner, was there any parallel. Shelley was isolated, like Turner, and excelled in landscape effects. But Keats influenced later painting, in the Pre-Raphaelites, to a remarkable degree. Rossetti especially derived much from him. Later popular painting gave way to naturalism and deserted the rhythmic basis of art. In the Nineteenth Century and in the present day the arts had little relation with one another. That they might flourish in closer union was a hope for the future.

W. W. Ellsworth, formerly president of the Century Company in New York, is making a tour of the various cantonments of the country lecturing on the subject of "The Huns."

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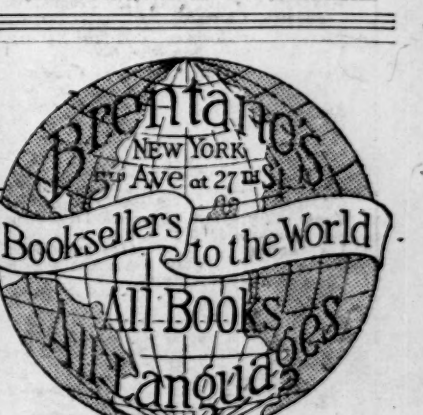
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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Finite, the Opposite of the Infinite

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT is of the utmost importance that mankind should be able to distinguish between the absolute and the finite, for correct thinking becomes possible only when a man is able to define to himself what exactly is meant by the terms. A great debt of gratitude is due to the Discoverer of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, because she, more than any other, following the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth, has stated as clearly as possible the real nature of the absolute and the illusory nature of the finite.

Now, in Christian Science the absolute always indicates the truth about God, divine Principle. Thus when the absolute truth is spoken of, the fundamental facts of real being are indicated, the nature of the Supreme Being is referred to. Outside of Christian Science a great deal of surmise exists regarding the true nature of God; but the teaching of Christian Science on the subject is perfectly explicit and altogether without ambiguity. And it is because of this that so many are attracted to the study of Christian Science today.

Christian Science deals with every phase of the finite. And first, how may the finite be defined? One may answer, All that seems to exist outside of the absolute. But Christian Science shows that the absolute, that is, the truth which is the expression of God, is all that really exists; so that, since there cannot be anything outside of the consciousness of infinite Mind, there is actually no finite existing at all. The finite, then, is that which seems to human consciousness to be real, that

which the so-called material senses declare to be substance. In considering the finite, it must be recognized that what is being dealt with is merely that which seems to exist relative to human consciousness, and that it has nothing whatsoever to do with spiritual being.

On page 468 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes of Spirit and matter thus: "Spirit is immortal Truth; matter is mortal error." Starting from the absolute truth that God is infinite and that God is Spirit, Christian Science reasons that Spirit is infinite. And if Spirit is infinite, Spirit is the only real substance: thus there is no real material substance. Matter, that which men believe to be so real, that which they believe to be so powerful, that which they believe to contain and to sustain intelligence, is not real, but is a false conception of the real nature of Spirit or true substance. Matter is altogether relative to human belief, relative to the carnal mind of mortals, relative to the supposition that man is separate from Spirit, God; and the belief or supposition springs from the lie that Spirit is not infinite, that God's spiritual ideas are not always in perfect consciousness, but are separated from Him and, so, finite or material.

Next, Christian Science, adhering to the absolute truth that God is Principle and that God is infinite, declares that good is infinite. If Principle be infinite, then good alone is real. What then is to be said of evil,—that which according to mortal sense claims to be the opposite of good? Christian Science says that evil cannot be real

because it is devoid of Principle, because nothing real can exist outside of the government of infinite Principle. Thus Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 330): "Evil is nothing, no thing, mind, nor power." It has no absolute existence, for it does not exist in God, perfect Mind, and has no origin in infinite good. So-called evil is altogether like hypothetical matter. It is a mental negation, without intelligence, identity, or power. Evil owes all the power and presence it is given by men to their false beliefs concerning it. The carnal, material mentality of mortals, not divine Mind, has created evil in belief, and raised it on a pedestal of belief to a position of equality with good.

How is this throne to be demolished and the idol of evil shattered? By understanding the altogether temporary and unreal nature of evil. It will not do for men merely to say, There is no evil, while still believing in the necessity of practicing it. A man is ceasing to believe in the reality of evil just as he is reflecting the divine nature in his life, that is, as he is knowing the real man, who is the spiritual idea of God. The human problem of the eradication of the belief of evil is one before which a man is forced to examine himself continually to see whether the first stone may not have to be cast at himself.

Further, Christian Science teaches that disease is altogether an erroneous state of human consciousness. "Immortal Mind is the only cause; therefore disease is neither a cause nor an effect," is how Mrs. Eddy writes of disease on page 415 of Science and Health. What, then, is disease or sickness, if it have no cause? Once more Christian Science gives the explanation. Disease is false belief, an inharmonious sense exactly similar to the errors of belief called matter and evil. Indeed, matter, evil, and disease are only different names for the same erroneous mentality. They are bound up with each other like the threads of a woven garment. So when either evil, disease, or matter is understood as unreal, in the practice of Christian Science healing, all receive the force of the same blow.

The finite, as will have been seen from the above, embraces every phase of material, evil, or sick belief. The finite is the seeming as opposed to the real, the supposititious as opposed to the actual. Its terms are used by human beings to denote everything seemingly existing temporarily outside the absolute; while the absolute itself is the continuous expression of God.

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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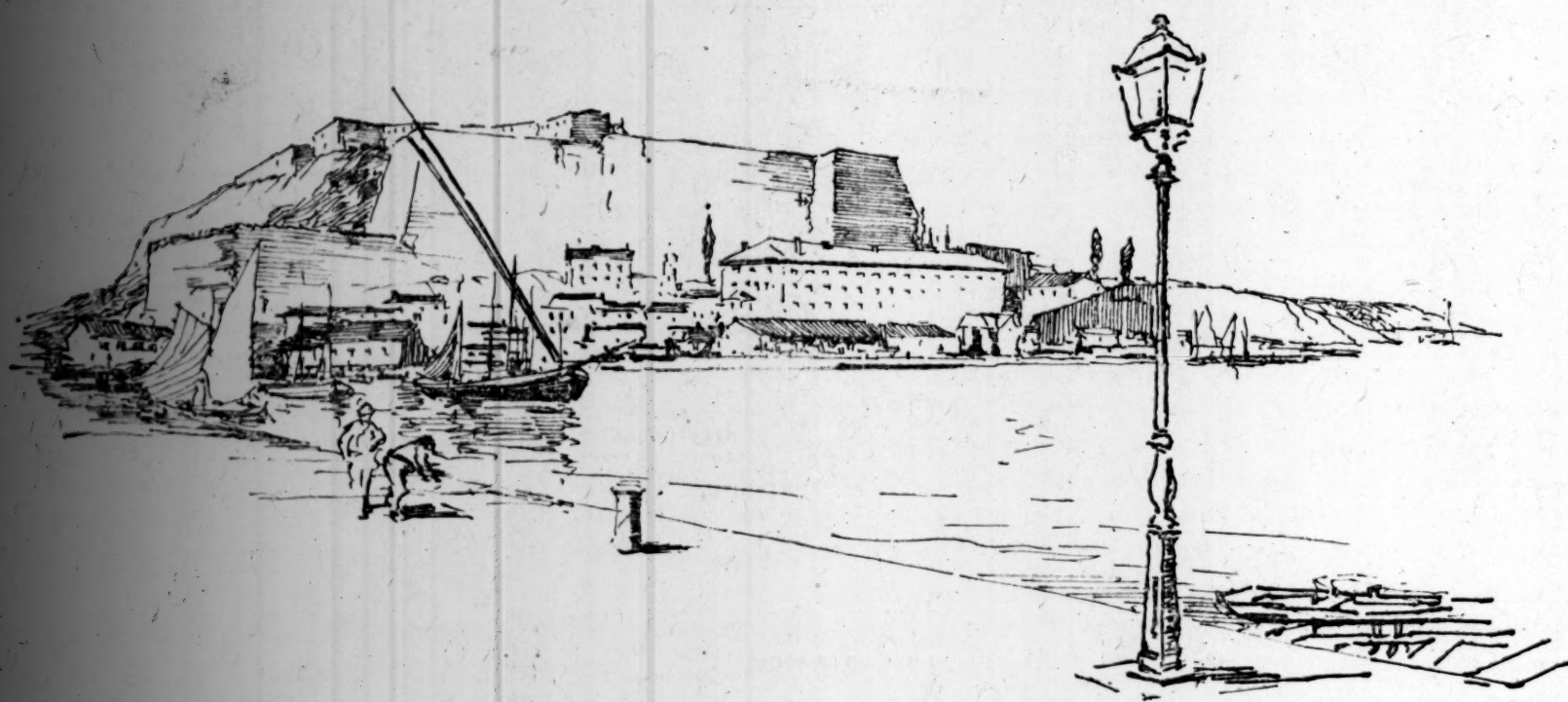
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## Corfu Harbor

Corfu shares with another equally beautiful island, Sicily, the distinction of having, in the course of its history, belonged to many different nations and yet of having come back under the sway of its parent country. Leaving the question of Homer and the meeting of Odysseus and Nausicaa quite on one side, Corfu's appearance in history may be said to date from the foundation of a colony from Corinth on the island in the Eighth Century. Its power soon grew and

before very long it, in its turn, became the founder of other colonies.

After an eventful early history, during which its reputation for great fertility became well established, the island passed to Roman domination in B. C. 229. Octavianus assembled his fleet at Corfu before the battle of Actium and the island was visited by Romans of distinction such as Cato and Cicero, while Nero sojourned there on his way into Greece. In the year 1081 Robert Guiscard and his Nor-

mans took possession of Corfu, and thither, about one hundred years later, came Richard Cœur de Lion, on his way up the Adriatic at the beginning of that journey which culminated in his capture by the Duke of Austria.

After that, for a few hundred years, Corfu belonged alternately to Greek emperors and to certain Latin princes, notably those of the house of Savoy, then holding sway at Naples. Finally, in 1386 the inhabitants invoked the protection of the mighty republic of Ven-

ice, and the island remained under its protection until as late a date as 1797. Some of the old Venetian fortifications remain at Corfu, as they do at so many Levantine seaport towns, bearing witness to the far-reaching dominion of Venice in the heyday of her prosperity.

After the fall of Venice the French ruled for a time in Corfu and the island returned to them after an interval following its capture by a combined Russian and Turkish expedition. It was the last of the Ionian islands to come into British possession; in 1814 the islands were declared an independent state under a British protectorate and at length Corfu and the other islands were ceded to Greece in 1864.

Traces of the period of the British protectorate are to be seen in the good roads of Corfu, a very unusual feature in Greece, and they are bordered in some places by hedges of cactus and aloes. The size attained by olive trees in Corfu is remarkable. The island is wonderfully fertile, while its beauty, especially that of its coast scenery, can hardly be exaggerated.

## The Fields Are Sound Asleep

The fields are sound asleep  
Under the steep  
Noontide blaze.  
Unsated yet our eyes gaze  
At the crystal blue  
In front of the sun a fleecy, bold  
Cloudlet has sailed,  
And, instantly grown gold,  
Holds it veiled  
In a craze that the eyes pierce  
Through.

How dazlingly are lit  
The cloud's rims,  
As across the burning disk it swims,  
With the sunbeams pouring over  
It!  
Yonder a living shadow falls hovering  
From the sky,  
A shadow like a sigh,  
An instant covering  
A field, then hurrying by.  
The trees,  
So long sunken in sluggish ease,  
Shyly awaken  
From their sultry dreams;  
The oats bell by bell are shaken,  
And ring out like a bellfy peal;  
The ears rustle of the bending rye;  
And the tiniest grasses happy feel  
In the sudden cool that over them  
Streams.

Listen! Swish!  
A flock of white doves soar  
From the corn to the skies;  
Swiftly they rise,  
I see the curve of their bodies no  
more;  
Only a dim  
Glimmer of head and crop.  
They are so high, so small, as along  
they skim.  
In the blue air, far over the steeple's  
top.  
—René de Clercq (tr. from the Flemish by Jethro Bithe).

## On Being First-Rate

Every man who can be a first-rate something—as every man can be who is a man at all—has no right to be a fifth-rate something.—J. G. Holland.

## The New England Kitchen of a Century Ago

My grandmother's kitchen was a great roomy apartment whose white sanded floor was always as clean as hands could make it. It was replenished with the sheen of a set of scoured pewter plates and platters, which stood arranged on a dresser on one side. The great fireplace swept quite across another side. There we burned cordwood, and the fire was built up on architectural rules known to those days. First came an enormous back-log, rolled in with the strength of two men, on the top of which was piled another smaller log; and then a fore-stick, of a size which would entitle it to be called a log in our times, went to make the front foundation of the fire. The rearing of the ample pile thereupon was a matter of no small architectural skill, and all the ruling members of our family circle had their own opinions about its erection, and these they maintained with the zeal and pertinacity which become earnest people. My grandfather, with his grave smile, insisted that he was the only reasonable fire-builder in the establishment; but when he had arranged his sticks in the most methodical order, my grandmother would be sure to rush out with a thump here and a twitch there, and divers incoherent exclamations tending to imply

that men never know how to build a fire. Frequently her intense zeal for immediate effect would end in a general rout and roll of the sticks in all directions, with puffs of smoke down the chimney, requiring the setting open of the outside door; and then Aunt Lois would come in, and, with a face severe with determination, tear down the whole structure and rebuild from the foundation with exactest precision, but with an air that cast volumes of contempt on all that had gone before. The fact is, that there is no little knack of domestic life which gives snug harbor to so much self-will and self-righteousness as the family hearth; and this is particularly the case with wood fires, because, from the miscellaneous nature of the material, and the sprightly activity of the combination, there is a constant occasion for tending and alteration and so a vast field for individual opinion.

We had come home from our second Sunday service. The wide, ample depth of the chimney was aglow in all its cavernous depth with a warm, leaping light that burst in lively jets and spurts from every rift and chasm. The great black crane that swung over it, with its multiplicity of pot-hooks and trammels, seemed to have a sort of dusky illumination, like that of old Caesar's black, shining face, as

he sat on his block of wood in the farthest corner, with his hands on his knees, gazing lovingly into the blaze with all the devotion of a fire-worshiper. On week-day evenings old Caesar used to have his Jackknife in the play in this corner, and whistles and popguns for us youngsters grew under his hands; but on a Sunday he was too good a Christian even to think of a Jackknife, and if his hand casually encountered it in his pocket, he resisted it as a temptation of the devil, and sat peacefully blinking.

The kitchen was my grandmother's room. In one corner stood a round table with her favorite books, her big work-basket, and by it a rickety rocking-chair, the seat of which was of ingenious domestic manufacture, being in fact made by interweaving strips of former coats and pantaloons of the home circle; but a most comfortable and easy seat it made. My grandfather had also a large splint-bottomed armchair, with rockers to it, in which he swung luxuriously in the corner of the fireplace. By the side of the ample blaze we sat down to our family meals, and afterwards, while grandmother and Aunt Lois washed up the tea-things, we all sat and chatted by the firelight.—Harriet Beecher Stowe (in "Oldtown Folks").

To mingle with the turbid tides,  
Thy spacious breast displays unfurled  
The ensigns of the assembled world.

—Thomas Love Peacock.

## In the Pasture Lot

By gray rocks covered with ancient lichen, by clumps of tall fern you go, climbing a broad slope past wild rose and barberry tangles. Blueberries, dim in color as this hill summit from our distant home, grow here among the bay and juniper and sweet fern. You hold a few in your hand as you go climbing on, past the tiny sentinel cedars that dot the close grass, to a broad and gracious summit. You are higher than you thought. Miles and miles about you stretches the encompassing green country, with the silver line of the river, and the soft, deep-foliated trees, out and out; the entire horizon is clear, in perfect circle. In the west lies the faint outline of distant mountains, and between, slight ridges that the misty sunset finds, wave upon wave of land shining out toward the sky. It is silent, except for the tinkle of a cow-bell now and then, and the cawing of a hoarse old crow.—Margaret Sherwood.

## David Copperfield Inquires

"I inquired about my aunt among the boatmen first, and received various answers. One said she lived in the South Foreland Light, and had singed her whiskers by doing so; another, that she was made fast to the great buoy outside the harbor, and could only be visited at high-tide; a third, that she was locked up in Maidstone Jail for child-stealing; a fourth, that she was seen to mount a broom, in the last high wind, and make direct for Calais. The fly-drivers, among whom I inquired next, were equally jocular and equally disrespectful; and the shopkeepers, not liking my appearance, generally replied, without hearing what I had to say, that they had got nothing for me. I felt more miserable and destitute than I had done at any period of my running away. My money was all gone; I had nothing left to dispose of; I was

hungry, thirsty, and worn out; and seemed as distant from my end as if I had remained in London.

The morning had worn away in these inquiries, and I was sitting on the step of an empty shop at a street corner, near the market-place, deliberating upon wandering toward those places which had been mentioned, when a fly-driver, coming by with his carriage, dropped a horsecloth. Something good-natured in the man's face, as I handed it up, encouraged me to ask him if he could tell me where Miss Trotwood lived; though I had asked the question so often that it almost died upon my lips.

"Trotwood," said he. "Let me see. I know the name, too. Old lady?" "Yes," I said, "rather."

"Pretty stiff in the back?" said he, making himself upright.

"Yes," I said. "I should think it very likely."

"Carries a bag?" said he. "Bag with a good deal of room in it; is gruffish, and comes down upon you, sharp."

My heart sank within me as I acknowledged the undoubted accuracy of this description.

"Why then, I tell you what," said he. "If you go up there," pointing with his whip toward the heights, "and keep right on till you come to some houses facing the sea, I think you'll hear of her. My opinion is, she won't stand anything, so here's a penny for you."

I accepted the gift thankfully, and bought a loaf with it. Dispatching this refreshment by the way, I went in the direction my friend had indicated.

## Wagner and Saint-Saëns

On his return to Paris at the end of March, 1860, Wagner's house had become exceedingly popular. "My Wednesday receptions became more brilliant than ever," he relates in his autobiography. "Interesting strangers sought me out, in the hope that they, too, might attain to equal fortune through knowing me. . . . A highly gifted young French musician, Camille Saint-Saëns, also played a very agreeable part in our musical entertainments; a noteworthy addition to my other French acquaintances was made in the person of M. Frédéric Villot. He was conservateur des tableaux du Louvre, an exceedingly polished and cultured man, whom I met for the first time in Flaxland's music-shop, where I did a good deal of business. To my surprise I happened to overhear him asking about the score of 'Tristan,' which he had ordered. On being introduced to him I learned, in reply to his inquiry, that he already possessed the scores of my earlier operas; and when I then asked whether he thought it possible for me to make my dramatic compositions pay, as I could not understand how he, without any knowledge of the German language, could rightly appreciate the music, which was so closely allied to the sense of the poetry, he answered wittily that it was precisely my music which afforded him the best guidance to a comprehension of the poem itself. This reply strongly attracted me to the man, and from that time I found great pleasure in keeping up an active correspondence with him. For this reason, when I brought out a translation of my operatic poems, I felt that its very detailed preface could not be dedicated to any worthier man.

"As he was not able to play the scores of my operas himself, he had them performed for him by Saint-Saëns, whom he apparently patronized. I thus learned to appreciate the skill and talent of this young musician, which was simply amazing. With an unparalleled sureness and rapidity of glance with regard to even the most complicated score, this young man combined a not less marvelous memory. He was not only able to play my scores, including 'Tristan,' by heart, but could also reproduce their several

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### "The Forgotten Man"

THE women of London are planning a great war prohibition demonstration to be held on the 20th of July. It is true that the press of London has not yet heard of it, but ignorance of fundamentals is one of those things which a certain statesman once described as the "blazing indiscretions" of the press. Some day the press of the world will awake to the fact that it has become impossible any longer to kill great movements by silence. As a rule, it must be confessed, it is far more willing to boom them by ridicule and vituperation. But occasionally the human equation agrees, almost unconsciously, to indulge in a conspiracy of silence, a method of treatment which would be more provocative of results if it could by any possibility be maintained. In the present day, however, the conspiracy of silence is commonly a conspiracy of fear, and the failure of the conspiracy of fear is fore-ordained.

London, consequently, will have its war prohibition procession. Its citizens will see, and will wonder what the press was afraid of, unless the press has a change of heart in the meantime, and surrenders to the humor of holding its head, like the ostrich, behind Cleopatra's Needle, whilst the procession is marshaling itself on the Embankment. The press, indeed, had better read the signs of the times. The last thing to be civilized by man, in the delightful phrase of Sir Austin Feveley, is going to endeavor to civilize man. For the generations of drinkers since the days of Noah may be said still to await the touch of civilization. The old Venetians, with a true sense of publicity, in an age which knew not newspapers, carved the drunkenness of Noah in the famous Vine Angle of the Doge's Palace. And there all who passed had a permanent object lesson, cut by a great sculptor, on one of the principal buildings of the city, of the dangers of appetite and the effects of alcohol.

If, however, we are to consult the modern moralist, as found in the pages of The New York Evening Mail, a journal which has a little difficulty of its own at present with the authorities, what the Venetians should have carved on the Doge's Palace was not the drunkenness of Noah, but "The Forgotten Man." "The Forgotten Man," we learn from a writer in this paper, rejoices in the name of "C." He is the victim of the fanatical "A" and "B," who are determined by means of a prohibition law to prevent the drunkenness of "D." The writer of this jeu d'esprit playfully insinuates that there may be reasons why "A" and "B" are determined teetotalers. That is unquestionable, just as there may be reasons why the writer of the article is opposed to prohibition. But anyway "A" and "B" having determined upon prohibition, in order to save "D," trespass upon the rights of "C," who is "The Forgotten Man." Now "C," this modern Aesop discovers, withdrawn from the obscurity of his initial, "is just what each one of us ought to be." That is to say, "he is the man who wants alcoholic liquors for any honest purpose whatsoever." He is the man, in short, who, rather than go without liquor himself, will see the "Ds" break up households, indulge in crime, commit murder and arson, spread devastation amongst innocent families, help to fill the jails and the lunatic asylums, and all for the strictly moral privilege of indulging in drink without abusing it, simply because of an appetite for drink. Now "C" may be "The Forgotten Man," but, if he is, it is not for want of drawing attention to himself, or insisting on his right to the friendship of the beery, ivy-crowned god of pagan Rome.

What the writers of foolish parables, such as this one, never seem to understand is that the strength of "A" and "B" lies in their self-sacrifice, and the weakness of "The Forgotten Man" in his insistence on the gratification of his appetites. If the prohibitionist were endeavoring to prevent the moderate drinker from drinking simply to annoy him, prohibition would not be worth one second's purchase. It is precisely because the whole world knows, in its heart, that the prohibitionist is willing to sacrifice his own appetites for the sake of the good of humanity, that prohibition is a growing power, which no amount of cheap writing, or rather ill-drawn cartoons, can hope to overcome. Anti-prohibition is the cause of the egoist against the altruist, and therein lies its weakness. Pleading for what you want yourself, no matter what the cost to your neighbor, is a sufficiently uninspiring ideal. The motto of the blind King of Bohemia, who went into the fight at Crécy, with his bridle entwined with those of his accompanying knights, was "Ich dien," the motto which, from that day, has been chosen as that of the heir apparent to the English throne. Now the words mean "I serve," and typify what should be the height of human ambition. At the same time there are degrees of service, with the result that there is a great gulf fixed between the ideal of service which, through the overcoming of sensual appetites, would level the walls of most of the prisons and lunatic asylums, and the ideal which serves liquor behind the bar. Indeed, the noble army of bartenders are, in their way, as fully entitled to the Prince of Wales' motto as ever was King Alfred or George Washington. And, indeed, from the point of view of the bartender, it might become the motto of the entire army of the forgotten men.

The writer of the insinuating little parable of "The Forgotten Man" has been assured, by The New York Evening Mail, that "no more succinct and convincing controversion of the prohibition fallacy has ever been written." That is a verdict which every prohibitionist will be found, it is to be imagined, willing to agree to. It is precisely as convincing as anti-prohibition literature always is. It may, indeed, be said to be as succinct, as an argument, as the quart pot, which history relates was the argument which knocked out Mr. Bardell, before Mr. Pickwick came upon the scene. At the present moment,

however, the difficulty is over the forgotten women, who are getting up that prohibition procession, in London, of which the London press has not yet heard.

### The Cortes and the August Strike

THE gala debate in the Spanish Cortes, on the government's method of dealing with the great strike in the August of last year, may be said to have left things very much as they were before. The government arraigned was, of course, not the government of today, but that ministry over which Señor Dato, the present Foreign Minister, presided, last year. Nevertheless, it lacked nothing in vigor. The Socialists, led by Señor Indalecio Prieto, the Socialist deputy for Bilbao, came down to the Cortes well armed with facts. They successfully proved what every one who is familiar with Spanish methods quite expected they would prove, that the strike of last August was suppressed by the government in a truly Spanish fashion. Indeed, Señor Prieto showed beyond any doubt that the methods resorted to by the soldiery, the civil guards, and others, in dealing with the strikers in various parts of the provinces, had something very much in common with the methods adopted by the Inquisition. When Señor Prieto, however, went on to insist that the strike was purely pacific in character, and that it had been made revolutionary only by the government's handling of it, he delivered himself into Señor Dato's hands. The government's method of dealing with the strike of last August, as with the other all too frequent strikes that have taken place in Spain during the last four years, may have left very much to be desired, but to insist that these strikes were above suspicion is to attempt to maintain something which those who are familiar with the situation would not admit for a moment.

"I wish to know," said Señor Dato, "if a strike which aims at cutting off the light, the communications and all the services is not revolutionary. A general strike in which the social life of the country is threatened cannot be called a pacific strike." Señor Dato had an unanswerable case. It is, moreover, sufficiently well known, whether Señor Prieto knows it or not, or is in any way responsible for it or not, that practically all the strikes in Spain have been organized and subsidized very largely by German propagandists. Time and again this has been rendered patent by the evidence forthcoming, and this fact was perhaps, particularly noticeable in the strike under discussion.

Thus, to recall only one notable feature of the strike, the Spanish Northern Railway system was the one chiefly affected. At first sight it may not be very apparent what Germany was to gain by a labor upheaval here. The situation, however, was really simple enough. For some time previous to the strike the French Government had been obtaining from Spain large quantities of supplies for its armies in the field. Most of these supplies were carried over the Northern Railway system. Any serious interruption of traffic on this railway would necessarily occasion serious difficulties for the French authorities. The efforts of the German propagandists in Spain were, as a consequence, largely concentrated in fomenting trouble along this line, and it has been the same in other directions. Indeed, the whole issue of labor unrest in Spain is far too much tainted by the suspicion of German propaganda to secure for those who would support it anything like a patient hearing in allied circles. Nothing will excuse unnecessary severity in putting down any kind of unrest, but few people will be inclined to accept at its face value, the plea of complete integrity and whole-hearted patriotism put forward by the Socialists.

### Films and the Child

APART from the little zoetrope, the whirling figures of which delighted the children of Andrew Jackson's day, the motion picture practically began its remarkable career but fifteen years ago, when Mr. Edison's "kinetoscope," and other contemporary inventions, set human ingenuity busy in that field. The rapidity with which the device has become an entertainer, educator, advertiser, and propagandist for some five million people in the United States alone, every day in the year, is no doubt responsible for a failure to realize how great a revolution it has brought about. True, the films, of which more than one hundred and fifty are now placed on the market every week, have been censored since the establishment of the National Board of Censors, in 1909, but censorship alone cannot be the first and last consideration arising out of a movement hardly less potent than printing itself.

Upon the motion picture show in its relation to children there is much to be said. The low price of admission has brought it within the pocket-money reach of the rising generation, and few of the 15,000,000 school children of the United States are not more or less regular patrons of its performances. This may be good, or it may not be good; but the community must be sufficiently awake to its duties to the children to know that any influences in the youthful experience should be good beyond any measure of doubt. Now the picture theater is a factor in the experience of its young patrons, in many ways as important as the school-teacher. The impressions carried away from the screen by children may be as vivid and lasting as those received in the classroom. Yet, while it is thought necessary to have the teacher carefully trained and carefully controlled, the picture manager, who must choose his reels chiefly for the purpose of attracting an adult audience, exhibits them to the children without any consideration as to their suitability. A new generation, therefore, is arising with many ideas formed in the picture theater, and no one is effectually charged with the responsibility of making sure that these ideas shall be good.

But whether the effect of the films be good or bad, a certain change in the nature of the child will in any case accompany these new associations. It may be safely assumed, for example, that the children will bid adieu to a large family of faithful friends that dwell in the "Arabian Nights," "Robinson Crusoe," Hans Christian Andersen, Grimm, and elsewhere; and to the pantomime

and the parlor magic lantern, with all their engaging mystery; a whole world of the imagination, bringing that "delicious sense of indeterminate size" and setting free the fancy from all "miserable pedantry." No doubt the old friends had their faults; Bluebeard and other characters became truculent in their lapses from strict propriety. But generally the villain in this imaginative world was, to the child, no more associated with the world of reality than was the Herod of miracle plays, who, with black face and Saracen garb, ramped and raged "in the pagon and in the strete also," to his medieval audience; while they served to make the heroine more radiantly virtuous by comparison. It was a wonderful world of mystery and unreality that grew up with the child, and helped to save him later from materialism.

But the new screen friends are different. They wear no scimitars nor turbans; neither does the villain rage nor the heroine radiate. The film folk are everyday people; they do everyday things; things that are readily compared with events in the family circle, for the child's capacity for comparison far outranges the number of subjects at his command. The film folk have no mystery; they are known by name as men and women in private life; their actions, good or bad, lend themselves readily to imitation.

If, then, the picture seen by the children is not clean and wholesome and without taint of evil, the careful training and controlling of the school-teacher has gone for little; for no man can order what scenes the child shall remember and what he shall forget, neither will a maudlin moral correct a picture's failings, nor a historical title and gorgeous setting compensate for an unwholesome incident in the film.

Clearly the choice of film stories, which must play so important a part in the life of the child, should be a matter of great moment. The duty of selecting the plays which the children shall see now devolves upon the parents. Yet the greatest caution on the part of the parents is frequently unavailing, when a play, unsuited to children, is unexpectedly found to share the program with another known to be harmless and satisfactory; or when realistic scenes of mournful parades and harrowing sights, that give no healthy enjoyment to man, woman, or child, are thrown upon the screen with faithful regularity.

The motion picture is a great power for good. It can reveal wonders of nature that before lay hidden; its language is as universal as that of music; and its possibilities are by no means yet perfectly known. But it is not the proper medium for lurid realism, any more than it is the proper medium for personal publicity or for the encouragement of religious commercialism in church advertisements for worshippers; and, before its full benefits are available for children, a better standardization of its programs should be undertaken.

### An English Garden

THERE is something peculiarly distinctive about the English garden, even in these days of the universal war garden. Its reputation has passed far beyond the bounds of its island home and penetrated to the out-of-the-way corners of Europe. Distinctive even in Italy, its merits have always won ready praise from comparatively gardenless America. Indeed, "English garden" is an expression which has crept into almost every prominent European language, and this circumstance is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that, wherever its adoption is not interfered with by the habit of dwelling in that modern caravansary, an apartment house, the garden is generally a feature of European towns. A suburban "Colonie" hard by Berlin is nothing without its gardens; the foreign student in Dresden and Vienna finds half the charm of the outskirts in their neatly kept parterres and their arbors, while Italy is the true paradise of the garden lover. And yet the expression "English garden" is heard upon the lips of the Berliner or the Viennese, and it is not unlikely that, if you are the guest of a Polish count or a Hungarian magnate, you will find him taking an inordinate pride in showing you his English style garden.

But what the Continental European understands by the phrase is something other than that "little garden, square and wall'd" with its ragged riot of common flowers, which fronts the simple English country cottage, or the spread of velvet lawn, fringed by shrub and parterre, of the pretentious villa. To him it symbolizes a park, or that handling of nature's trees, flowers, and shrubs which composes scenery, achieves landscape, and yet contrives to hide the touch of artifice and the cunning of human design. The "English garden" is part of a historical revolt which dates back to the days of LeNôtre and Kent, when the Continent of Europe was invaded by those artificial scenic perpetrations which Pope has lampooned in the words

The suffering eye inverted nature sees;  
Trees cut in statues, statues thick as trees.

LeNôtre tyrannized with a style which seemed to make a joke of nature, so that, to the continental races, the Englishman, Kent, became a liberator, as Constable was to the painter of payages. He brought the truth that freed them from the artificialities of the French style, its stiff formalities, its lordly travesties, its daring landscape conceits. But Kent's work ended there. The European Continental has never wholly understood, or been able to interpret what, after all, is the true English garden. It has features which cannot be translated to another soil. Like a Pompeian peristyle, or a Mexican patio, the English garden seems to thrive only in its home setting. Like them, too, it does not court the open, but seeks comparative seclusion. It insists, therefore, upon its surrounding walls and shrubberies, which are the necessary frame and setting. An English garden without them at once loses its meaning and justification. Its world is within itself; and no matter how scanty the space that is available, it can often accomplish wonders so long as it has sufficient materials with which to work. There will be the inevitable orchard and lawn, the grapehouse and arbor, the rosary and the kitchen garden, the warm, brown graveled walks, the trellis and the ivied wall.

There will be the lawn for the croquet, and the corner for the mint or the rhubarb; there will be the herbaceous border and the cucumber frame, and perhaps a spot for a fountain or a sundial.

Standing by the garden gate, one begins to realize something of the atmosphere of mystery which is the real essence of the English garden. The paths wind in and out, and the heavy flanking hedges or shrubberies wind with them, as if intent upon hiding from view the things which lie beyond. The imagination is subtly stimulated, the curiosity aroused. With each turn comes a new vista and a fresh surprise. You guess that behind the shrubberies or the walls lurk flowers or rockeries, bowers, rosaries, or cozy hidden nooks, but exploration alone can reveal them. And coupled with this delightful sense of mystery there is the intangible but undeniable suggestion of human ties. It may be conveyed to you indirectly in the evidence of meticulous care, of scrupulous tidiness and comfortable hominess, and in the feeling that the whole complex of the garden is an integral part of the life of its owners, but it is unmistakably there. One can see that while no sentiment has been wasted on the garden, while it is taken very much as a matter of course, the affection for it is steady and enduring.

### Notes and Comments

THERE is something ironical in the announcement that a certain industrial concern of unusual proportions, which recently prevailed upon its employees to devote a day's pay to a war chest fund, is now confronted with a strike for increased wages on the part of these employees. These people probably reason that an employer taking so deep an interest in them as to dictate how they shall spend their earnings, or in what manner they shall contribute toward softening the rigors of the war, should be liberal enough to supply them with the means of dispensing and extending their patriotic benevolences to meet its views. And in this they are not altogether illogical.

"DIARIST," of The Westminster Gazette, says that two subjects of constant praise with British officers and men who have been home from the front recently are the Americans and the French reserves. Of the French an officer told me, he says, that if he had not seen them, he would not have believed that our allies had in reserve such a fine body of fighting men. Somehow or other, perhaps as the result of enemy propaganda, the idea got about that France had exhausted all her best classes, and that only indifferent ones were left. There is not an atom of foundation for such an idea. For the Americans, I gather, no praise can be too high. I have heard Scotsmen call them "bonnie fechtors," Lancashire men describe them as "gradely lads," and I believe "hefty" is regarded as a very appropriate summing-up of their qualities.

A PLAN is on foot to combine all the allied flags with the Stars and Stripes, making one standard for Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, and the United States. The wonder is how, under the "work or fight" law, people have the temerity to waste their time on such projects. Germany's sad experience in the matter of interfering with the affairs of other nations does not seem to have taught the flag meddlers anything worth while.

THE aerial postal service scheme is giving rise to a number of experiments in Europe, though for lack of spare machines and pilots no regular service has yet been established. "Win the war," and then establish the international aerial post, is the official point of view, for out-of-date machines, and pilots not fit for further fighting service, are of great use in the training fields. Experiments, and most interesting ones, however, are continually taking place. Twice lately French aviators have carried mails from Paris to London. The first journey took five hours and forty minutes. The latest attempt, that of Héraldy and Lorgnat, however, resulted in the carrying of 650 pounds of mail to London from Bezons, near Paris, in five hours and twenty minutes. From Paris to Lyons and back, a distance of 500 miles, with mails, has been done in nine hours and twenty minutes. In Italy, aeroplanes carry the mail from the mainland to Corsica. Though the newspapers have too many subjects of greater moment to deal with to give much space to aerial post development, the public can console itself by reflecting that the organization of the passenger and postal air service will be one of the most important and exhilarating of the undertakings of the reconstruction period.

PROFESSOR MIM's pamphlet, "American Ideals in American Literature," the purpose of which is to find in literature a reflection of national ideals, is apparently a victim of too great haste. The Nation points out that in the text the professor makes reference to articles which nowhere appear in the bibliographies, and that in the bibliographies he introduces as Americans such hitherto alien authors as H. G. Wells and Thomas Carlyle. Similar indications of "hurry" have been shown occasionally in American school books upon English literature, in which Rudyard Kipling, presumably on the strength of his American connections, has been erroneously classed as an American writer. One of the peculiar features of international relations is that in Canada H. M. Stanley, the discoverer of Livingstone, and for many years an English M. P., is classed as an English explorer, and in the United States as an American explorer. Doubtless King Leopold added to the confusion by terming him a Belgian explorer.

THE Germans are said to have requisitioned the Palace of Laeken, near Brussels, for war uses. A good deal of interest centered in this palace in September, 1862, for at that date within its walls took place the formal betrothal of the then Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra. Queen Victoria was visiting Laeken as the guest of her uncle Leopold, King of the Belgians, at the time, and the Prince and the Danish Princess also were fellow-guests of the Belgian King. King Edward and Queen Alexandra first met in Cologne Cathedral.